



THE CONTEMPORARY ANTI-DUTCH

ANDREW MARTIN

(International Master)



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If you are interested in joining us, or send any comments drop us an email at: caissa_lovers@yahoo.com.

Si alguien estuviese interesado en unirse al grupo nos pueden escribir a: caissa_lovers@yahoo.com.

Best regards!!

Caissa Lovers

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Anti-Dutch

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To David

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Introduction

My guess is that a lot of *1 d4* players don't really know what to do against the *Dutch*. The move *1 ... f5* has cropped up relatively infrequently (until now) and only the most well prepared professionals are ready to fight properly against it.

I also, through bitter experience, don't think its particularly easy to play the *g3 systems* for White. Black may well be weakening his kingside but in return he has established a grip on *e4* and it's not at all clear how to shake it off.

So this has prompted me to investigate the *Anti-Dutch* ideas that you will find in this short book. The material is as up to date as I can make it (including *1990 references*) and I have taken the liberty of leaving out some unimportant sidelines well catalogued elsewhere. Now that the *Dutch* is becoming increasingly popular at all levels of play this is a book very much for the practical player.

Andrew Martin
Hounslow
July 1990

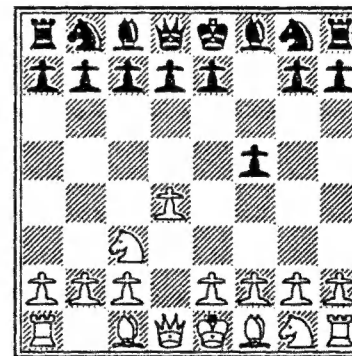
Symbols

!	Good move
!!	Excellent move
?	Bad move
??	Blunder
!?	Interesting move
?!	Dubious move
(!)	Best move in difficult circumstances
±	Small advantage for White
∓	Small advantage for Black
±	Clear advantage for White
∓	Clear advantage for Black
+-	Winning advantage for White
-+	Winning advantage for Black
=	The position is equal
≈	The position is unclear
↖	With counterplay
↑	With attack
△	With the idea of
□	Only move
Ch.	Championship
Ol.	Olympiad

1

2 ♘c3

1 d4 f5
2 ♘c3



White threatens 3 e4. He hopes for 2 ... ♘f6 when he will attempt to damage Black's pawn structure by playing 3 ♕g5 and 4 ♕f6.

The main disadvantage of 2 ♘c3 is that it blocks the c pawn. Freeing White's game sometimes becomes a difficult task, particularly when Black establishes a pawn on d5.

New problems are being

posed at a very early stage and the middlegames arising from 2 ♘c3 are complex and original. There is scope for both players to experiment.

Black can try to prevent 3 e4 in two ways:

A) 2 ... ♘f6

B) 2 ... d5

and provoke it in another

C) 2 ... g6

A) 2 ... ♘f6

Solid enough and should give Black some room to manoeuvre with his piece placement. White's knight on c3 can often be inflexibly posted.

3 ♕g5

3 g4 has to be considered, e.g. 3 ... fg4 4 e4 d6 5 ♕g5 c6 6 ♖d2 ♗a5 7 0-0-0 ♕e6 8 d5 with compensation,

Hubner - Biscacek, Ybbs 1968, or 3 ... d4 4 e4 d6 (4 ... e5 5 ef5 ♖h4 6 ♖e2! ♗c6 7 ♗f3 ♖h5 8 ♗d5±). As usual a reaction in the centre is the right reply, e.g. 3 ... d5! 4 g5 ♗e4 5 ♗e4 fe4 6 f3 ♗f5! Spielmann - Mieses, Berlin 1920. There is no good reason for White's pawn to be on g5.

Now comes an important split.

Ai) 3 ... ♗e4?!

All) 3 ... e6

Aiii) 3 ... c6

Aiv) 3 ... ♗c6

Av) 3 ... d6

Avi) 3 ... d5! The main line.

Ai) 3 ... ♗e4?!

Since White has to take this knight, the pawn on e4 might be a bone in his throat. To my eye it looks like jumping in front of a bus and hoping to survive.

4 ♗e4 fe4

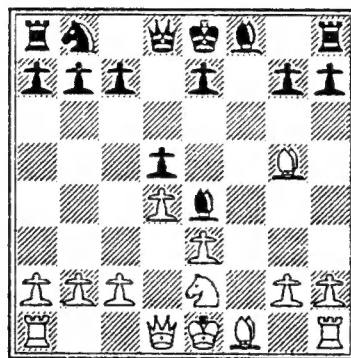
5 f3!

The game Vogt - Casper, DDR Ch. 1988 displayed an inferior White strategy, e.g. 5 ♖d2 d5 6 f3 h6 7 ♗f4 ♗f5 (Black has been given just enough breathing space) 8 fe4 ♗e4 9 ♗f3 e6 10 e3 ♗d6 11 ♗e5 0-0 12 ♗d3

♗d3 13 cd3 ♖h4 14 ♗g3 ♖h5 15 ♖e2 ♖e2 16 ♗e2 ♗a6 17 a3 ♗e5 18 ♗e5 ♗f7 19 g4 c5 20 dc5 ♗c5= (½ : ½, 52)

5 f3 does not allow any recovery.

5 ... d5
6 e3 ♗f5
7 fe4 ♗e4
8 ♗e2±



Polugayevsky - Franco, Havana Olympiad 1966 concluded

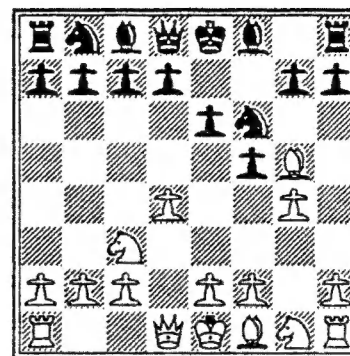
8 ... h6
9 ♗f4 ♗c6
10 ♗c3 ♗g6
11 ♗d3 ♗f7
12 0-0 e5?
13 de5 ♖d7
14 e6! ♖e6
15 ♗b5 1:0

From about move 7 onwards Franco didn't have any confidence in his position.

All) 3 ... e6

White could transpose to a favourable variation of the Staunton, e.g. 4 e4 fe4 5 ♗e4 (this is covered in the Staunton Gambit section) but he may have something even stronger.

4 g4!



Black has seen fit to pin his knight so this flanking blow is better than before.

4 ... ♗e7

What to do? 4 ... fg4 5 e4 Δ h3 is tremendous for White and although 4 ... h6 (!) might be relatively best 5 ♗f4! ♗g4 6 f3 ♗f6 7 e4 Δ ♖d3, 0-0-0 gives more than enough for a measly pawn.

5 gf5 ef5

6 ♗g2

White plans 7 ♖d3 and castles long followed by action in the centre. Hort - Holoccek, Hanover 1971 confirmed Black's diffic-

ulty, e.g.

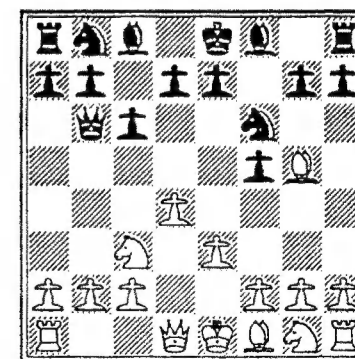
6 ... 0-0 7 ♖d3± Bellin.
7 ♗e7 ♖e7
8 ♖d3 ♗c3
9 ♖c3 d6
10 ♗h3! c6
11 ♗f4 ♗d7
12 0-0-0 0-0
13 ♖hg1±

Unless Black can find an improvement, and 4 g4 is rather forcing, 3 ... e6 may have to be abandoned.

Aiii) 3 ... c6

Larsen tried to make something original out of this, creating an aggressive avenue for his queen ...

4 e3 ♖b6!?



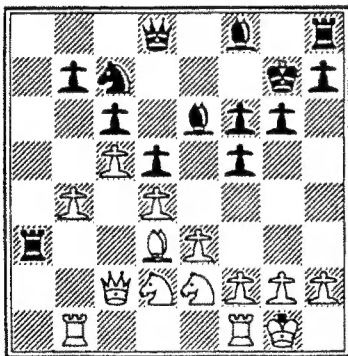
... but Taimanov - Larsen, Copenhagen 1965 did not confirm it as a good idea, e.g.

5 ♖b1 d5
6 ♗f6 ef6

7 ♕d3 ♖a6
8 a3!

Play is transposing into normal channels but White manages to drum up an initiative based upon the position of the Black queen.

8 ... ♖f7
9 b4 ♖d8
10 ♖f3 ♖c7
11 0-0 a5
12 ♖e2 g6
13 c4 ♖g7
14 ♖d2 ab4
15 ab4 ♖a3
16 ♖c2 ♕e6
17 c5±



White's advantage in space is growing. At some stage he will play b4 - b5.

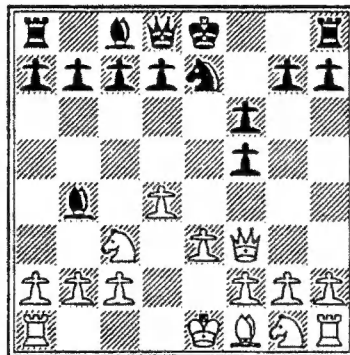
Aiv) 3 ... ♖c6

There may be some future in 3 ... ♖c6. After an exchange on f6 Black's knight will go to e7 shoring

up the sensitive f5 square, e.g.

4 ♕f6
4 d5 ♖e5 5 ♖d4 ♖f7 Δ 6 ♕f6 ef6, 6 ♕d2 e5∞; 4 e3 e5!?

4 ... ef6
5 e3 ♕b4
6 ♖f3 ♖e7



6 ... ♕c3 7 bc3 ♖e7 was also worth a thought.

7 ♕d3 d5
7 ... ♕c3 8 bc3 d5 Δ ... ♖d6, ... ♕d7.

8 ♖ge2 c6
9 0-0 h5?!
10 ♖g3 g6
11 h4 ♕d6
12 ♖ce2 ♕e6
13 ♖fc1 ♖d7
14 ♖f4 ♕f7
15 c4±

Platonov - Cherepkov, USSR Ch. 1968/69.

Black need not have made his position so rigid. With some forethought 3 ...

♖c6 is definitely worth another try.

Av) 3 ... d6

A move is a move. All one can say is that White finds it easier to develop, e.g.

4 ♖f3!

4 ♕f6 ef6 5 e4? fe4 6 ♖e4 d5± - two bishops, 5 e3, 4 f3!?

4 ... g6

4 ... ♖c6?! 5 e3 e6 6 d5! ♖b4 7 de6 ♕e6 8 ♖d4 ♕d7 9 ♕c4± Holv - Ruimin, Moscow 1935.

5 ♕f6 ef6
6 e3!

The correct treatment.

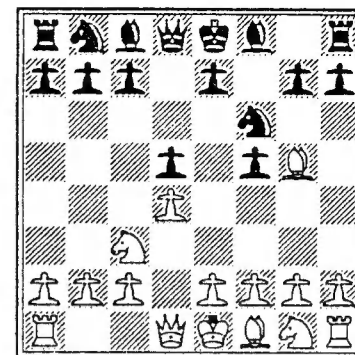
6 ... d5
7 ♕d3 ♕e6
8 ♖e2 ♕d6
9 c3 ♖d7
10 h4±

Pirc - Fuderer, Yugoslav Ch. 1951. Pinning down this edge will not be too easy, but either of the White knights are more flexible than the bishop on e6.

Avi) 3 ... d5!

see following diagram

With a firm foothold in the centre Black enquires why the White knight has been played to c3. White's



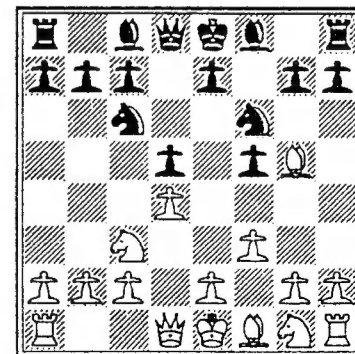
response to the question takes two separate forms.

a) 4 f3
b) 4 ♕f6

a) 4 f3

Out of fashion because modern opening play is not this committal. I think 4 f3 is tailor made for an aggressive player and deserves greater attention.

4 ... ♖c6 (!)



Probably best because it forces White to sacrifice

material if he wants to play for an advantage. Other moves are not so good, e.g.

4 ... h6? 5 ♖h4 c5 6 e4! cd4 7 ♖d4 de4 8 ♖d8 ♖d8 9 0-0-0 ♖d7 10 fe4 g5 11 ♖e1 fe4 12 h4 ♖g7 13 hg5 hg5 14 ♖h8 ♖h8 15 ♖h3 g4 16 ♖g5± Kovalev - Vikulov, USSR 1974.

4 ... c5 5 e4! de4 6 dc5! ♖a5 7 ♖d2 ♖c5 8 0-0-0 ♖c6 9 ♖b5 ♖e6 10 ♖h3 a6 11 ♖f4± Veresov - Panov, USSR 1937. White has a terrific initiative.

4 ... e6. The only other sensible alternative, but ... 5 e4 ♖e7 6 e5 ♖fd7 7 ♖e7 ♖e7 8 ♖b5 ♖b6 9 c3 a6 10 ♖a3 0-0 11 ♖d3 c5 12 ♖e2 cd4 13 cd4± Rakic - Lombardy, Maribor 1978. (13 ... ♖c6 14 ♖c2 ♖b4 15 ♖b4 ♖b4 16 ♖d2± White continues to enjoy more space).

Less successful from White's point of view was 8 ♖d2 0-0 9 f4 c5 10 ♖b5 ♖c6 11 ♖f3 ♖b6 12 c3 ♖d7 13 ♖d6 cd4 14 ♖d4 ♖d4 15 ♖d4 ♖c6 16 ♖d3 ♖c8 17 ♖c8 ♖fc8= Icklicki - Winants, Brussels 1990 (½ : ½, 38).

Even simpler is 4 ... e6 5 e4 ♖e7 6 ef5! ef5 7 ♖d2 0-0 8 0-0-0± Hort - Unzicker, Amsterdam 1971.

5 ♖d2
5 e4 fe4 6 fe4 ♖e4 7 ♖e4 de4 8 d5 ♖e5 is a Staunton.

5 e3.

5	...	e6
5 ... g6 (!)		
6	e4!?	de4
7	0-0-0	♖b4
8	a3	♖a5
9	♖c4	0-0
10	♖ge2	ef3
11	gf3	♖h8
12	♖e1	♖e8
13	♖g3	

Bronstein - Slepukhov, Moscow 1948. White has the initiative.

Apart from natural scepticism I don't understand why 4 f3 is not played these days. Prospective Whites willing to embrace a bit of a risk could do worse than to have a look at it.

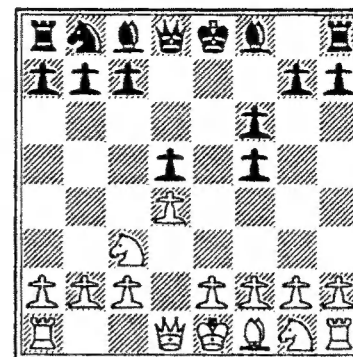
b) 4 ♖f6

More consistent than 4 f3. White tries to render Black's pawn structure inflexible and prevent any comfortable development.

4 ... ef6

see following diagram

4 ... gf6?? 5 e4.



5 e3 c6

Alternative plans are possible, although rare. Black should explore:

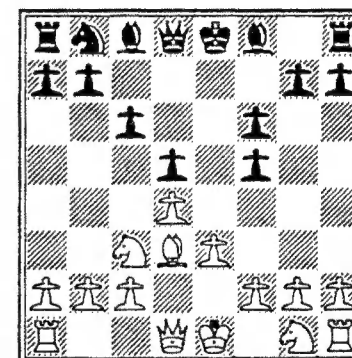
5 ... ♖e6!? 6 ♖h3!? (6 ♖d3 ♖c6 7 ♖f3 ♖d7 8 ♖ge2 ♖d6 9 ♖f4 ♖f4 10 ♖f4 ♖b4 11 0-0-0 ♖d3 12 ♖d3 0-0-0 13 h4± Laudanski - Borisenko, USSR Ch. 1965; 6 ♖d3 ♖d7 7 ♖ge2 c6 8 ♖f4 ♖f7 9 a3 ♖e7 10 h3 h5 11 h4 c6 12 b4 ♖c8 13 b5 ♖d6 14 ♖b1 ♖c7 15 bc6 bc6= Z. Polgar - Winants, Wijk aan Zee 1990; 6 ♖ge2 ♖d7 7 ♖f4 ♖f7 8 h4 h5 9 ♖d2 g6 10 0-0-0 ♖c6 11 ♖b1 a6 12 f3 0-0-0 13 g3 ♖b8 14 ♖h3 Krasenkov - Dolmatov, Moscow GMA 1989 and now Dlugy gives 14 ... ♖h6! 15 ♖ce2 ♖d6 Δ ... ♖he8, ... ♖e7 as satisfactory for Black) 6 ... ♖c6 7 ♖f4 ♖d7 8 a3 ♖f7 9 ♖e2 ♖d8 10 h3 c6 11 ♖d3 g6 12 g4 ♖e6 13 gf5? (surely 13 ♖fd5 is very

strong?) 13 ... ♖f4 14 ef4 0-0-0 15 ♖f3 c5 16 fg6 hg6 17 0-0-0 c4 18 ♖f1 b5 19 h4 a5∞ Winants - Meulders, Brussels 1987.

5 ... ♖b4 6 ♖ge2 c6 7 a3 ♖d6 8 g3 ♖e6 9 h4 ♖d7 10 ♖f4 ♖f7 11 ♖d3 g6 12 h5± Gereben - Stahlberg, Beverwijk 1963.

Finally 5 ... g6 Δ ... ♖h6, ... 0-0 and ... f4 is a plan mentioned by Bellin, untried in master play. I find this a particularly interesting idea.

6 ♖d3



Black now has to organise his defence. He obviously has a wide choice of developing moves but creating an overall plan is the problem.

You wouldn't think there is too much danger in the air but if White is able to create a successful pawn

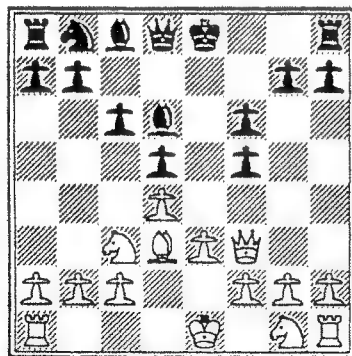
break, e.g. h4 - h5 or ♖f3, ♗ge2, h3 and g4 or ♗ce2, ♖c1 and c4, Black can come under serious pressure.

Practical results from this position favour White. He certainly has all the initial play. Black must look to the long term if he wants to win.

The trail now splits again as we cover all the contemporary Black plans:

- bi) 6 ... ♗d6
- bii) 6 ... ♗a6
- biii) 6 ... g6!?
- biv) 6 ... ♗e6

- bi) 6 ... ♗d6
- 7 ♖f3!



Forcing Black to think about his g pawn; an incisive but easy to understand idea. Alburt mentions 7 ♗ge2 Δ ♗f4, ♗ce2 and an eventual c2 - c4 but this

doesn't have the same bite.

A game Krogus - Tolush, Semi-Final USSR Ch. Leningrad 1958 bears out this opinion, e.g. 7 ♗ge2 ♗e6 8 ♖d2?! 0-0 9 ♗f4 ♗f4! 10 ef4 ♗d7 11 0-0 ♖e8 12 ♗e2 ♗b6 13 c3 ♗c8 14 ♖ae1 ♗d6 (this knight manoeuvre should be absorbed) 15 ♖c2 ♖d7 16 ♗g3 g6 17 f3 b6= (½ : ½, 24). Neither side can break-out without weakening themselves.

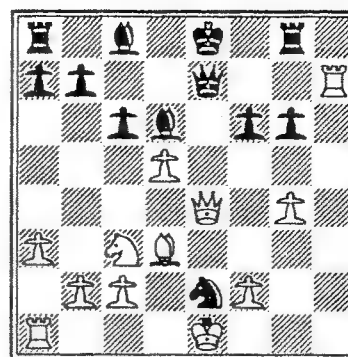
9 ... ♗f4! was a good move stamping out any thought of c2 - c4.

- 7 ... g6
- 8 h3

White is aiming for g2 - g4. A different way of executing the same idea was seen in the very attractive game Hoi - Hansen, Copenhagen Open 1988, e.g. 8 ♗ge2 ♖e7 9 h3 ♗a6 10 a3 ♗c7 11 g4 fg4 12 hg4 ♖g8 (note how once Black's front f pawn disappears his position becomes compromised) 13 e4 ♗e6 14 ed5 ♗d4 15 ♖e4 ♗e2 16 ♖h7!!

see following diagram

16 ... ♖e4 17 ♗e4 ♗e5 18 ♗e2 cd5 19 ♖d1 ♗e6 20 ♗c5 ♗f7 21 ♗b5 ♗f8 22 ♗d7 ♖e7 23 ♗e5 fe5 24 ♖d5 1 : 0. Par for the course if Black chooses



planless play.

We can isolate the error as 8 ... ♖e7. 8 ... ♗d7 9 ♗g3 (9 h3 ♗e5!? Keene - Bellin, Hastings 1975/76), 8 ... ♗e6 Δ 9 ♗f4 ♗f7 or 8 ... ♗a6 Δ ... ♗c7 would have been more appropriate.

But it is not always clear when one is walking a tightrope.

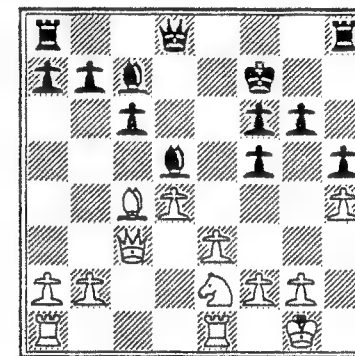
Another way for White is 8 h4. Black should not allow this pawn to advance and so all the current examples feature 8 ... h5 (!) The bishop on c8 goes to f7 and holds everything together. Practice suggests that White cannot make too much of his position, e.g. 9 ♗ge2 ♗e6 10 ♗f4 ♗f7 and now:

1) 11 g3 ♗d7 12 0-0 ♖e7= Visier - Zwaig, Costa Brava 1977.

2) 11 0-0-0 ♗d7 12 g3 ♖a5

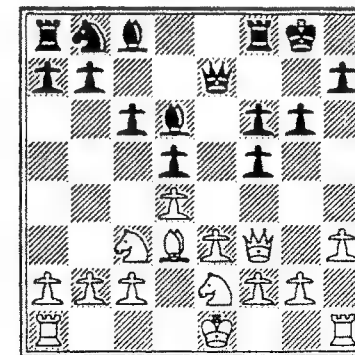
13 ♖b1 0-0-0 14 ♗ce2= Gipslis - Lujk, USSR 1965.

3) 11 ♖d1!? ♖b6 (11 ... ♗f4! 12 ef4 ♖b6 13 ♗e2 ♖b2 14 ♖b1 ♖a2 15 ♖b7 ♗d7=) 12 ♗ce2 (12 ♗fe2!?) 12 ... ♗d7 13 ♖c1 ♗f8 14 0-0 ♗e6 15 ♗e6 ♗e6 16 c4 ♖d8 17 cd5 ♗d5 18 ♗c4 ♗c7 19 ♖e1 ♖f7 20 ♖c3±



Alburt - Murey, New York Open 1987.

- 8 ... ♖e7
- 8 ... ♗a6.
- 9 ♗ge2 0-0?!



We are following the

game Christiansen - D. Gurevich, USA Ch. 1986. Black shouldn't be in too much of a hurry to castle short. 9 ... ♖a6! would have improved on the text, intending ... ♖b4 and if 10 a3 then 10 ... ♕e6! 11 g4 fg4 12 hg4 0-0-0!

10 h4!±

Suddenly Black is going west. He tries to defend but soon gets bottled up, e.g.

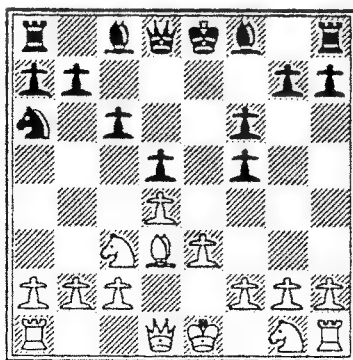
10 ... h5
11 ♖f4 ♖g7
12 ♖ce2

12 ♖g3 Δ 12 ... ♕f4 13 ♖f4 (Christiansen).

12 ... ♖h8
13 ♖h3 ♖h6
14 ♖g3

The unexpurgated version can be further found in our illustrative games section.

bii) 6 ... ♖a6



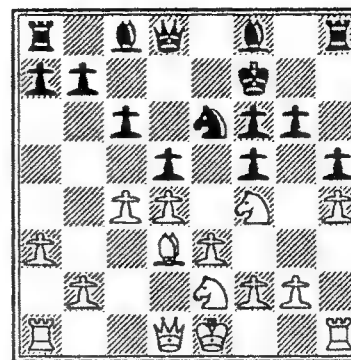
En route via c7 to e6 where the knight is very well placed ensuring that White does not dominate the f4 square. Often ♖e6 - g5 comes in handy.

7 a3

7 ♖f3 is similar to the last variation but because of the threat ♖a6 - b4 Black is better off, e.g. 7 ... g6 8 a3 ♖c7 9 ♖ge2 9 ... ♖e6! 10 h4 (10 h3 ♖g5=) 10 ... ♕d6 11 g3 (11 h5? ♖g5=) 11 ... ♖e7 12 ♖f1 ♕d7 13 ♖b1 ♖f7 14 ♖f4 ♖f4 15 gf4 ♕e6 16 ♖e2 ♖d7 17 c3 a5 18 ♖g3 a4 19 ♖g1 b6 ½ : ½ Polugayevsky - Lutikov, USSR Ch. 1959. An instructive example.

White tried to improve with 9 h3 in Knaak - Kuczynski, Dresden 1988 and succeeded, e.g. 9 ... ♖e6 10 g4 f4?! (10 ... ♖g5 11 ♖g2 fg4 12 hg4 ♖f7! keeps the position unclear) 11 h4 ♕d6 12 ♖ge2 ♕d7 13 0-0-0 ♖b6 14 e4!±

7 ... ♖c7
8 h4 h5
9 ♖h3! g6
10 ♖f4 ♖f7
11 ♖ce2 ♖e6
12 c4



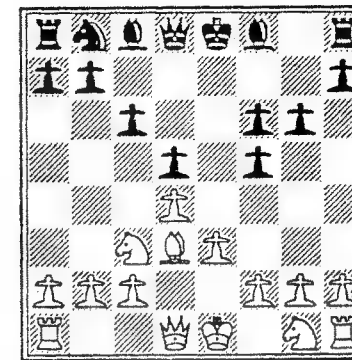
We have been following Salov - Malaniuk, USSR Ch. 1988. Thanks to his better pawns White has a slight advantage. Nevertheless Black's position is defensible, if rather tediously so. The game continued

12 ... ♖f4
13 ♖f4 dc4
14 ♕c4 ♖g7
15 ♖c1 ♕d6
16 ♖f3 ♖e8
17 0-0 ♕f4
18 ♖f4 ♕e6
19 ♕d3

When according to Salov 19 ... ♖b8! would have been equal.

I suppose that 6 ... ♖a6 is alright - solid enough. But it has no bite. It depends what you are looking for as Black.

biii) 6 ... g6!?



The latest attempt to create winning chances for Black.

7 ♖f3

7 h4 is the brutal move and in I. Zaitseva - Ahkmilovskaya, USSR Women's Ch. 1987 7 ... ♕d6 8 ♖f3 ♖a6! 9 h5 ♖e7! was an uncompromising reply (9 ... ♖f7? 10 hg6 hg6 11 ♖h8 ♖h8 12 ♖d5 cd5 13 ♖a6+-). To allow h4 - h5 had previously been considered suicidal but Ahkmilovskaya and Orlov give 10 ♖ge2 ♖c7 Δ ... ♖f6 - g5 and consider the position unclear. Dlugy - Fishbein, Moscow GMA 1989 deviated with 8 h5 ♖e7 and now instead of the 9 ♖e2 as played Dlugy gives 9 ♖f3! (Δ ♖h4) 9 ... g5 10 ♖e2! planning c3, ♖c2 and ♖g3 strengthening White's position. I too don't really see how Black can cover

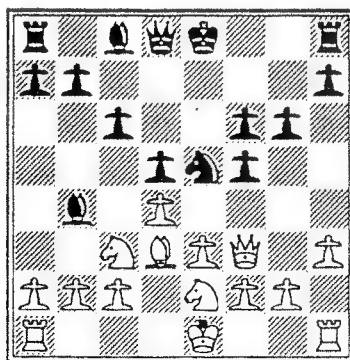
his weakness at f5 so I suggest 9 ... d6! as an improvement with the idea 10 d4 g8. Now best for White seems 11 hg6 hg6 12 g4 but with 12 ... fg4! 13 g6 f7 14 h7 g7 15 g7 g7 16 d2 e6 Black can hope to hang on. This very sharp line could use a test.

7 ... b4!

Keene - Bellin, Hastings 1975/76 was a step in the right direction with 7 ... d6 8 ge2 d7 9 h3 e5!! 10 de5 fe5 11 e4! fe4 12 e4 f8 13 e3 de4 14 0-0-0 e7 15 e4, but White has a slight advantage here with his big knight.

The game S. Maksimovic - Ahkmllovskaya, Sochi 1987 refines this original idea.

8 ge2 d7
9 h3 e5!!



10 de5

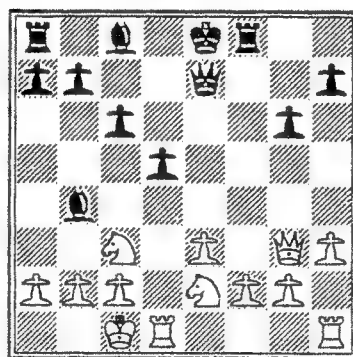
10 g3 d3 11 cd3 0-0

10 ... fe5

11 0-0-0

Keene's recipe is not available, e.g. 11 e4?! fe4 12 e4 de4 13 e4 e7 14 0-0-0 0-0. There is no blockading knight and f5 is coming up.

11 ... e4
12 e4 fe4
13 e4 f8
14 g3 e7
15 d4c3



15 c3 f5 16 d4 a3! 17 d2 c5

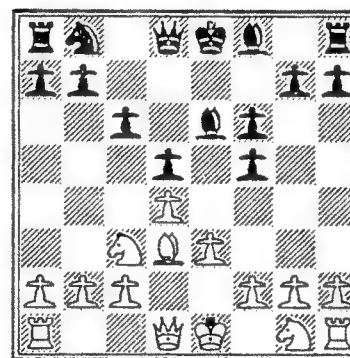
Black has excellent compensation for a pawn. Two games on offer, both won by Black, confirm this view.

a) 15 ... d6 16 f4 d7 17 h1 0-0-0 18 d4 b5 19 f3 b4 20 b1 de8 21 bd2 f6 22 f2 c5. Maksimovic - Ahkmllovskaya, Sochi 1987.

b) 15 ... f5! 16 h2 h5 17 g3 0-0-0 18 g2 g5 19 g4 g6 20 hg1 h4 21 b1 de8. Palatnik - Bjelajac, Belgrade GMA Open 1988.

If I wanted to win at all costs I would play 6 ... g6 and aim for these positions.

biv) 6 ... e6



Black plans ... d7 and a rapid development of the queen-side. This is respectable enough and with a degree of circumspection should equalize, e.g.

7 f3

7 ge2 d6 8 d2 0-0 9 f4 f4 10 ef4 d7.

7 ... g6

8 ge2

8 h4 h5 9 e2?! d6 10 0-0-0 b5 11 f3 b4 12 a4 d7 13 e4 fe4 14 fe4 g4 15 f3 0-0! Smejkal - Zwaig, Raach 1969.

8 h4 h5 9 ge2 (!) d7 10 g3 (10 f4 f7 11 g3 d6! =) 10 ... f7 11 0-0-0 a5 12 b1 0-0-0 = Feigins - Engels, Mar del Plata 1941.

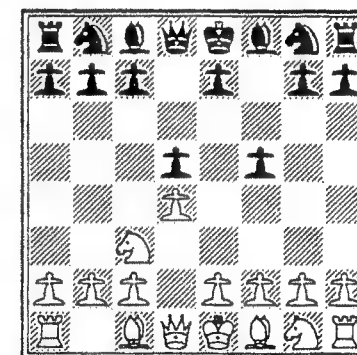
8 ... d7
9 h3 b6?

Taking things too far. 9 ... d6 is normal and safe.

10 g4! b2
11 b1 a3
12 gf5±

Browne - Byrne, USA Ch. 1977.

B) 2 ... d5



Prior to researching this book I would have preferred 2 ... d5 to 2 ... f6. Black seems to stop e2 - e4 for long enough to get into a position of satisfactory development and if White ploughs on with 3 g5 there is no obligation to play ... f6.

Now I'm not so sure. Perhaps White shouldn't put his bishop on g5 at all.

White's choice shapes the game. In this context the following come into consideration:

- Bi) 3 e4!?
- Bii) 3 g4?!
- Biii) 3 ♖f4
- Biv) 3 f3
- Bv) 3 ♕g5

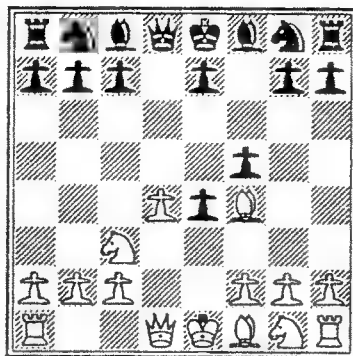
Bi) 3 e4!?

Dismissed very briefly in all other works on the Dutch on account of 3 ... de4 4 f3 e5! when Black immediately has the better game, e.g. 5 de5 ♖d1 6 ♖d1 ♖d7 7 ♖d5 ♖d8 8 fe4 fe4 9 ♖f4 ♖c5 10 ♖e2 ♖e7 11 ♖dc3 ♖g6 ♢ Beyen - Zwaig, Nice Ol 1974, or maybe better 6 ... ♖e6! 7 ♖b5 ♖a6 8 ♖e3 0-0-0 9 ♖e1 ♖c5 10 ♖c5 ♖c5 11 ♖h3 a6 12 ♖c3 ef3 13 gf3 ♖e7 ♢ Miralles - M. Gurevich, Marseilles 1988.

True enough, but what if White delays f2 - f3?

- 3 ... de4
- 4 ♖f4!

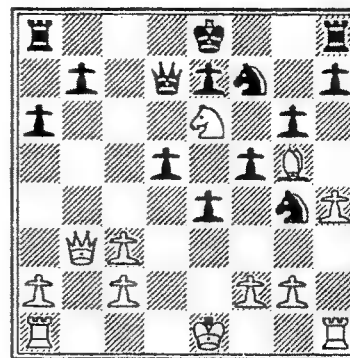
see following diagram



Only one recorded appearance on the international scene for this interesting idea but it must certainly be analysed more fully for a verdict to be reached.

White puts top priority on preventing e7 - e5 and only then plays f2 - f3.

4 ♕g5 is a different version of the same theme but g5 seems to be an inferior square, e.g. 4 ... g6! (organising counterplay immediately) 5 ♖c4 (5 f3 ♖g7 6 d5 ef3 7 ♖f3 ♖f6 Δ ... 0-0) 5 ... ♖g7 6 d5 (6 ♖ge2 ♖c6! ♢ Visier - Castro, Costa Brava 1977) 6 ... ♖d7! 7 d6 cd6 8 ♖d5 ♖e5 9 ♖b5 ♖d7 10 ♖ge2 (10 ♖b7!?) 10 ... a6 11 ♖d7 ♖d7 12 ♖d4 ♖f6 13 ♖b3 (13 ♖f6 ♖f6 14 ♖e6 ♖c8! Δ ... ♖c6 ♢) 13 ... ♖f7 14 h4 ♖g4 15 ♖e6 ♖c3 16 bc3 d5!



17 ♖d5 ♖d5 18 ♖c7 ♖f8 19 ♖d5 ♖g5 20 hg5 ♖d8 21 ♖b6 ♖g7 22 ♖b1 ♖e5 23 c4 ♖d4 24 ♖h3 ♖hd8 25 ♖d5 ♖c4 26 ♖f4 ♖d7 0:1 Hertneck - Hjartarson, Munich 1988.

A further black mark in the book of 4 ♕g5 is that White cannot prepare f2 - f3 slowly which is the main point of 4 ♖f4, e.g. 4 ♕g5 g6 5 ♖d2 ♖g7 6 0-0-0? h6! 7 ♖f4 g5 8 ♖e5 ♖e5 9 de5 ♖d2 10 ♖d2 ♖c6 ♢

4 ... ♖f6
4 ... g6 5 ♖d2 ♖g7 6 0-0-0 Δ f2 - f3.

5 f3 e6
Malaniuk gives 5 ... g6!? but after 6 fe4 ♖e4 7 ♖e4 fe4 8 ♖c4 ♖g7 9 ♖e2 I would say White has enough. Other possibilities:
a) 5 ... g6 6 ♖c4 ♖g7 7 ♖h3!? Δ fe4, 0-0, ♖g5.

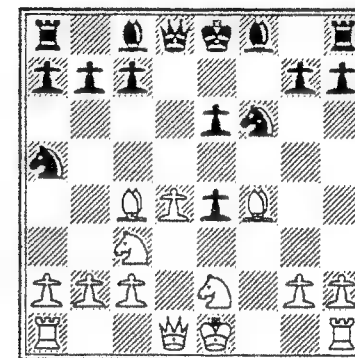
b) 5 ... g6 6 ♖d2 ♖g7 7

0-0-0.

c) 5 ... g6 6 fe4 fe4 7 ♖c4 Δ ♖e2 - g3 x e4.

The text allows White some advantage.

- 6 fe4 fe4
- 7 ♖c4 ♖c6
- 8 ♖ge2 ♖a5



9 ♖b3

9 ♖b5! ♖d7 10 0-0± Malaniuk; 9 ... c6 10 ♖a4 b5 11 ♖b3 ♖b3 12 ab3∞

- 9 ... ♖b3
- 10 ab3 ♖d7
- 11 ♖g3 ♖c6=

Benjamin - Malaniuk, Moscow 1986.

On an immediate practical basis 4 ♖f4 would probably work very well. The move is hardly known at all.

In time somebody will find the best defensive formation for Black but, for the moment, White's d pawn is weak and thus

should form the source of Black's counterplay. A plan with g7 - g6 is recommended.

Bii) 3 g4?!

One cannot speak of such a move in respectful tones because White is clearly and so brutally after blood. Whether it is his own or the opponent's is open to doubt.

3 ... ♗f6!

Preferable to 3 ... ♗g4 when White can scratch up some compensation, e.g. 4 ♗f4! ♗f6 5 ♖d3 c6 6 h3 ♗a6 7 a3 g6 8 hg4 ♗g4 9 f3 ♗e6 10 ♗h3∞ Kozlovskaya - Lazerevic, Women's izt Rio de Janeiro 1979.

4 g5

4 h3 would be Basman's recommendation.

4 ... ♗e4

5 ♗e4 fe4

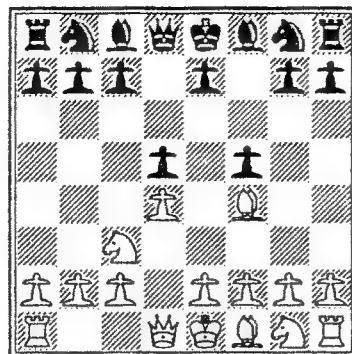
6 f3 ♗f5±

Spielmann - Mieses, Berlin 1920.

Biii) 3 ♗f4

see following diagram

A dull way to treat the position. Black is able to equalise quite comfortably but the game does not then offer much to either side.



If you are happy with a draw as White this is an excellent method of going about it.

3 ... ♗f6

Tashkent 1987 saw Malaniuk in experimental mode. The natural solidity of White's position plus the speed and ease of his development make stepping out of line a very dangerous operation., e.g. 3 ... a6?! (this can wait) 4 e3 ♗f6 5 h3 e6 (5 ... c5 6 dc5! e6 7 g4! ♗c5 8 gf5 ef5 9 ♗g5±; 6 ... ♖a5 7 ♗e5 ♗bd7 8 ♗f6 ♗f6 9 ♖d4 e6 10 ♖a4 ♖a4 11 ♗a4 ♗d7 12 ♗b6 ♖a7 13 b4 a5 14 c3 ♗e4 15 ♗d7 ♖d7 16 ♗b5 ♖c7 17 ♗e2± Epishin, Serman) 6 g4 ♗d6 7 ♖f3 ♗c6 8 gf5 0-0 9 0-0-0 ♗f4 10 ♖f4 ef5 11 ♗d3 ♗e4 12 ♗ge2 ♗e7 13 h4!± Epishin - Malaniuk.

You will see other ex-

amples of the destabilising h2 - h3 and g2 - g4 in our odds and ends chapter. Black can defuse the bomb with natural development.

4 e3 e6

5 ♗f3

White is ill-advised to freak out with 5 h3, e.g. 5 ... ♗d6! 6 ♖f3 0-0 7 g4 ♗e4! 8 ♗ge2 c5±. Black has wasted no time in preparing central counterplay.

There are several methods of proceeding unambitiously of course, e.g.

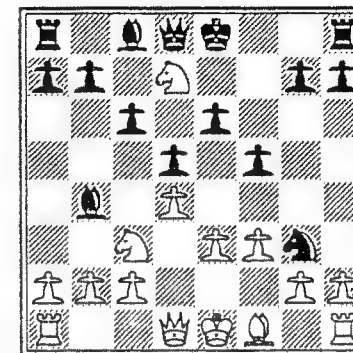
a) 5 ♗d3 a6 6 ♗f3 ♗bd7 7 h3 ♗e4 8 ♗e4 de4 9 ♗e5 ♗e5 10 ♗e5 ♖g5 11 ♖e2 ♗d6 12 0-0-0 ♗e5 Todorovic - Markovic, Novi Sad 1988.

b) 5 ♗d3 ♗d6 6 ♗d6 cd6 7 f4 0-0 8 ♗h3 ♗d7 9 0-0 ♗c6 10 ♗f2 ♖c8 Isan - Engels, Montevideo 1941.

c) 5 ♗b5?! Unambitious in the sense that White is trying desperately hard not to win. 5 ... ♗a6 6 a4 ♗e7 7 c3 0-0 8 ♗d3 c6 9 ♗a3 ♗b8± 10 ♗f3 ♗e4 11 0-0 ♗d7 12 ♗e5 g5 13 ♗d7 ♗d7 14 ♗e5 ♗f6 15 f4 ♗e5 16 fe5 ♖e7 17 ♗e4 fe4 18 ♖g4 ♖f5± Raicevic - Psakhis, Troon 1984. It must have been the haggis.

5 ... c6

6 ♗e5 ♗b4
7 f3 ♗h5!
8 ♗g3 ♗d7
9 ♗d7 ♗g3=



Black has a fine position, Pribyl - Jansa, Jurmala 1987 proceeded

10 hg3 ♗d7
11 a3 ♗d6
12 f4 ♖b6
13 ♗a4 ♖c7
14 ♗c5 ♗c5
15 dc5 0-0-0
16 ♖d4 e5!

Biv) 3 f3

Non-existent on the modern master scene. 3 ... ♗f6 transposes to section A variation via, but Black has something stronger.

3 ... c5!

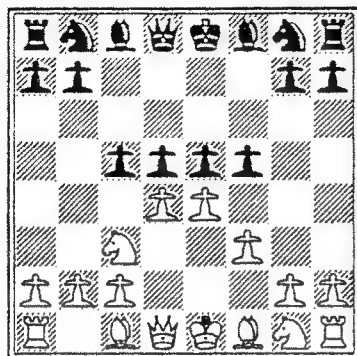
3 ... e6? 4 e4! Δ 4 ... ♗b4 5 ef5 ef5 6 ♗h3± ECO.

4 e4

If White cannot play this move his pawn has no

business on f3.

4 ... e5!!



First seen in Rossetto - Pelikan, Argentina 1959. Its time for White to take a long hard look at things. He can, in fact, equalize but the path is very narrow.

5 de5 (!)

The best, under trying circumstances. Pomar - Larsen, Orense 1975 is the usual reference one sees when consulting this line which went 5 ♖b5? ♖d7 6 ♖d7 ♖d7 7 ♖d5 cd4 8 ♖e2 fe4 9 fe4 ♖gf6 10 ♖g5 ♖a5 11 ♖d2 ♖c5 12 ♖f6 ♖f6 13 ♖g3 h5 14 ♖f3 h4 15 ♖e2 ♖c2 16 ♖f5 ♖e4 17 ♖e6 ♖e7 18 ♖b4 ♖d5! 19 ♖e7 ♖f4 20 ♖c4 ♖e7 0 : 1. Very nervy play by White.

5 ... d4

6 ♖c4!

6 ♖d5 fe4 7 fe4 ♖h4 7; 6 ♖ce2.

6 ... ♖c6
6 ... dc3?? 7 ♖f7 ♖e7 8 ♖g5.
7 ♖d5 ♖e5
8 ♖e2 ♖c4
9 ♖c4 ♖d6
10 ♖f4 ♖e7
11 ♖g5 ♖e6
12 ♖e2 fe4
13 fe4=

Rossetto - Pelikan, Argentina 1959.

Contemporary sources seemed to have overlooked this important reference; perhaps in enthusiasm over Black's fourth move. It does not however alter the verdict that 3 f3 is bad.

Bv) 3 ♖g5

Main line. If Black doesn't wish to transpose to *variation A* he should reinforce his centre with c7 - c6. he will further fianchetto his king's bishop and hope that his position is more flexible now that the king's knight is still at home.

This assumption is probably correct.

We break the section down:

Bva) 3 ... c6 - Black does not play g7 - g6.

Bvb) 3 ... g6, 3 ... c6 intend-

ing ... g6.

Bva) 3 ... c6 - Black does not play g7 - g6.

3 ... c6

4 e3

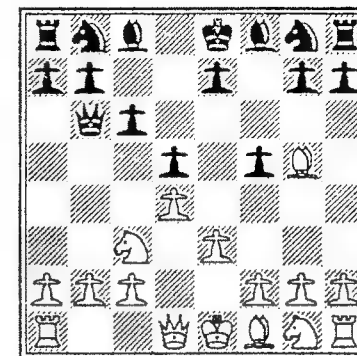
4 ♖d2 is an interesting novelty tried out in the Bundesliga. White decided to go straight for e2 - e4 but more restrained plans involving 0-0-0 also look possible. The game Riedel - Heidrich, FRG 1986 proceeded 4 ... ♖d7?! (4 ... ♖f6 must be critical, e.g. 5 ♖f6 ef6 or 5 f3!?) 5 f3 ♖gf6 6 e4! fe4 7 fe4 ♖e4 8 ♖e4 de4 9 ♖e2 ♖f6 10 ♖c3 ♖e6 11 ♖e2 ♖d7 12 0-0 with difficult play which looks preferable for White if he ever rounds the e4 pawn up without surrendering the bishops.

A similar but less successful idea, 4 ♖d3, was roughly treated in Banas - Vokac, Czech Ch. 1986, e.g. 4 ... ♖f6 5 ♖f6 ef6 6 ♖e3 ♖f7 7 ♖f3 ♖a5! 8 e3? ♖a3 7.

4 ... ♖b6!?

see following diagram

Trying to strand the bishop on g5. Others:



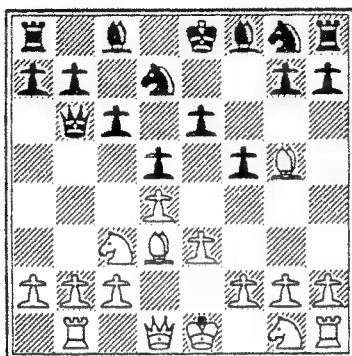
i) 4 ... ♖d7!? e.g. 5 ♖d3! ♖df6 6 ♖ge2 e6 7 f3 h6 8 ♖f4 g5. By kicking the bishop around Black hopes to gain space. Unfortunately White is well mobilised, e.g. 9 ♖e5 ♖g7 10 e4! ♖e7 11 ♖d2 ♖d7 12 0-0-0 ♖a5 13 ♖b1± (Δ ♖d5), Polugayevsky - Liebert, Rostov on Don 1961.

ii) 4 ... ♖d6?! 5 ♖d3 e5 6 de5 ♖e5 7 ♖f3 ♖c7 8 ♖d4 ♖f7 9 ♖f3 g6 10 ♖g3± Ghinda - Stanciu, Romanian Ch. 1978. Black was very generous with development tempi.

But 4 ... ♖b6 puts the heat on straight away. If White wants to gamble he must put his trust in 5 ♖d3!? ♖b2 6 ♖ge2 ♖b6 7 ♖b1 which looks reasonable value, although no-one has tried it.

A further point is that if

White now makes some sort of passive defensive move, e.g. 5 Bb1? ! or 5 Bc1 , Black can successfully play 5 ... Qd7 , e.g. 5 Bb1? ! Qd7 6 Qd3 e6!



Whilst this may not seem much of a gain Black can play ... Qgf6 in safety now that it is possible to recapture with a knight and he may consider 7 Qf3 Qe7! ? Δ 8 Qe7 Qe7 , ... Qg6 , ... Bc7 and an eventual ... e5.

We are trying to avoid the static doubled pawns after 3 Qg5 Qf6 4 Qf6 e6 and so criticism of 4 ... Bb6 should be seen in this light.

5 Qa4! ? Ba5
6 c3

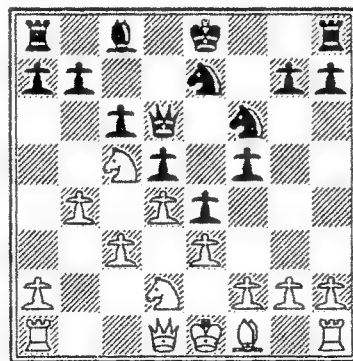
Mozny - Dejkalo, Prague 1988 went 6 c3 Qd7 7 Qd3 e6 8 Qge2 Qgf6 9 0-0 Qd6 10 Qf4 $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{2}$. Any White initiative has been snuffed

out, e.g. 10 ... Bc7 11 Qd6 Bd6= Black has secure control over e5 and he can finchetto his queen's bishop aiming for either c6 - c5 or e6 - e5 in due course.

6 ... Qd7
7 b4 Bc7
8 Qf3 e5!

We are following Gulko - Short, Hastings 1988/89. Black has answered White's pretentious queen-side play with a good old-fashioned blow in the centre.

9 Qh4 e4
10 Qg3 Qd6
11 Qd2 Qe7
12 Qc5 Qf6
13 Qd6 Bd6 ±



Short soon developed his initiative. The whole formation looks like a passive French. Finally, 5 a3 Qd7 6 Qd3 g6 7 Qf3 Qg7 8 Qf4 Qh6 9 b4 Qf7 10 Qa4 Bd8= was Krasenkov - Piskov,

USSR 1989 given in Informator 46 but this is also not damaging for Black.

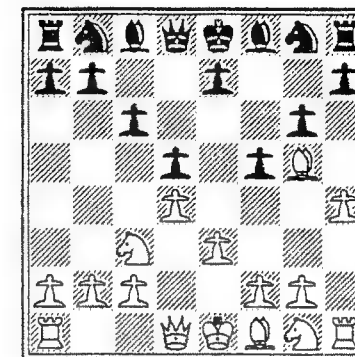
Bvb) 3 ... g6, 3 ... c6 intending ... g6.

3 ... c6

Could be preferable to 3 ... g6 which gives White an extra option, e.g. 3 ... g6 4 h4 Qg7 5 Bd2 c6 6 Qf3 where he tries to do without e2 - e3. Two references provide food for thought, e.g. 6 ... Qd7 (6 ... h6! 7 Qf4 Qd7 8 e3 Qgf6 9 Qe5 Qe5= Savage) 7 h5! h6 8 hg6 hg5 9 Bh7! Bh7 10 gh7 Qgf6 11 Bg5 Qf8 12 Bh4 Qf7 13 Qg5 Qg6 14 e3 (Δ Qe2 - f4) 14 ... e5 15 Qe6 Bh8 16 Bg5 Qf7 17 Bf5 ± Henley - Savage, New York 1983, or 6 ... Qe6 7 Bc3 Qf7 8 h5 Qd7 9 0-0-0 Ba5 10 Qf4 Qgf6 11 hg6 hg6 12 Bh8 Qh8 13 Qg5 Qg8 14 Qd6 Bd8 15 Qa3 e5 16 f4 Qg4 17 Bh3 Qf6 18 Qge4 de4 19 Qe4 ∞ Djuric - Psakhis, Banja Luka 1985.

White seems to be struggling to find a good waiting move after 3 ... c6. 4 Bd2 and 4 Bd3 were analysed as satisfactory for Black in the previous section.

4 e3 g6
5 h4



5 ... Qg7

5 ... h6 was previously played more often but White has chances for an edge, e.g. 6 Qf4 Qf6 7 Qd3 Qbd7 8 h5! Bb6 9 hg6 Bb2 10 Qge2 ± van Wely - Nielsen, Denmark 1988 or 6 ... Qd7 7 Qf3 Qg7 8 Qd3 Qgf6 9 Qge2 Δ Qg3 , h5. Finally 6 ... Qd7 7 Qf3 Qgf6 8 Qe5 Bg8 9 Qd3 (9 f3! Δ Bd2 , 0-0-0, e4± Polugayevsky) 9 ... Qe5 10 Qe5 Qg4 11 Qg3 ± Polugayevsky - Vasiukov, USSR Ch. 1974.

5 ... Qf6? ! 6 Qf6 Qf6 7 f4! Δ h5 is assessed as ± by Kovacevic.

6 Bf3!

6 Qd3 transposing to variation B in the 2 Qg5 chapter may also be good. By contrast the 6 h5 of Bronstein - Menvielle, Las

Palmas 1972 is exposed as premature by 6 ... h6! 7 Qf4 g5 8 Qe5 Qe5 9 de5 d7 10 f4 g4=. Bronstein speculated with 11 e4!? but after 11 ... de4 12 Qc4 a5 13 d2 b5 14 Qb3 c5 he had barely enough compensation to call the game equal (although $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{2}$, 47).

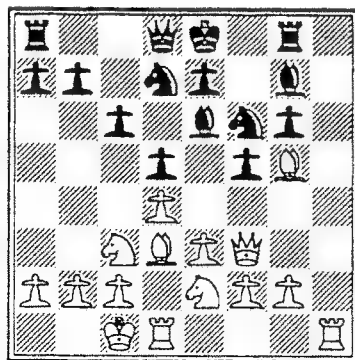
6 ... Qe6
7 Qd3 f6
8 g2 e2 bd7
9 h5

Δ h5 - h6.

9 ... g8

9 ... h5 10 h5! gh5 11 f4! f7 12 h5 is a not so surprising sacrifice. It will be so long before Black's rooks get into the game (if ever) that White has an excellent choice of putting a quick boot in.

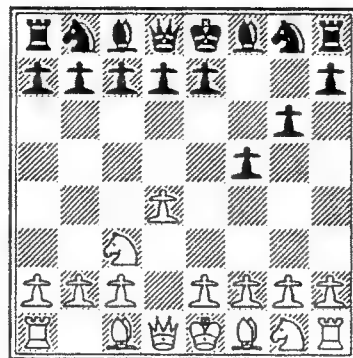
10 hg6 hg6
11 0-0-0±



Kochiev - Malaniuk,

USSR 1984.

C) 2 ... g6?!



Larsen once asked for it by provoking 3 e4. He got something else.

3 h4

3 e4 is simple and good.

3 ... Qg7
4 h5 Qc6
5 f3 d5
6 Qf4 a6
7 e3 h6
8 hg6 hg6
9 Qd3 g4
10 h8 Qh8
11 e2 e5?!
12 de5 d4
13 Qg5±

Debarnot - Larsen, Las Palmas 1972.

Given that the simplest moves seem to secure an edge this is one experiment that should not be seen again.

Thus Black has to thread

his way through difficult complications after 2 c3.

His most promising course to play for a win looks like 2 ... f6 3 Qg5 d5 4 Qf6 ef6 if he is willing to

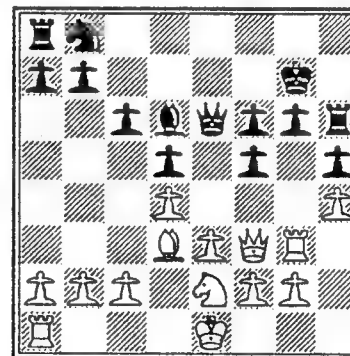
defend for a while.

As an aggressive tournament weapon this variation can therefore be recommended to White.

Illustrative games

Christiansen - Gurevich D US Open 1986

1 d4 f5 2 c3 f6 3 Qg5 d5
4 Qf6 ef6 5 e3 c6 6 Qd3 Qd6
7 f3 g6 8 h3 e7 9 g2
0-0 10 h4 h5 11 f4 g7 12
Qce2 h8 13 h3 h6 14
g3 Qe6 15 e6 e6



16 Qf5 e7 17 f4 Qf4 18
f4 a6 19 0-0-0 c7 20
Qd3 e6 21 f5 f7 22 c3
e8 23 f3 c7 24 e1 f5 25
d1 f8 26 h3 h8 27 f3
c5 28 Qc2 c8 29 dc5 hd8
30 g4 c5 31 gf5 d4 32 ed4
d4 33 cd4 d4 34 e2 f8
1:0

Pekarek - Ftacnik Czech Open Ch. 1989

1 d4 f5 2 c3 f6 3 Qg5 d5
4 Qf6 ef6 5 e3 c6 6 Qd3 Qd6
7 f3 g6 8 g2 e2 d7 9
0-0-0 f8 10 h4 e6 11 g3
h5 12 g2 f8 13 f3 e7 14
e4 fe4 15 fe4 de4 16 Qe4
Qd7 17 d5 c5 18 f4 0-0-0
19 h1 f4 20 gf4 d6 21
f2 f5 22 Qd3 a6 23 e5
h7 24 de1 f6 25 e6
Qe6 26 e6 f8 27 a4 d5
28 c5 f4 29 b6 d3 30
cd3 d5 31 b7 h7 32 c2
c7 33 c6 e7 0:1

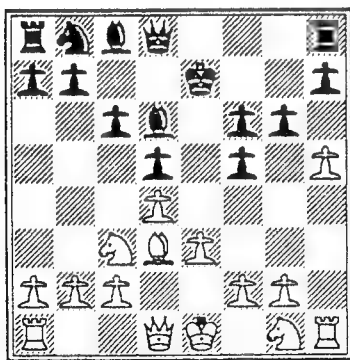
Huss - Becx Lugano 1989

1 d4 f5 2 c3 d5 3 Qg5 f6
4 Qf6 ef6 5 e3 c6 6 Qd3 g6 7
f3 a6 8 a3 c7 9 h3 e6
10 g4 f4 11 0-0-0 Qd6 12 h4
Qd7 13 g2 fe3 14 fe3 e7
15 e4 de4 16 e4 f8 17 h5
g5 18 d6 d6 19 e3 e6
20 e6 Qe6 21 hg6 Qg4 22
gh7 0-0-0 23 h4 f5 24 f1
h8 25 Qf5 Qf5 26 f5 h7

27 ♖h7 ♘h7 28 c3 ♖f8 29 ♖f8 ♘f8 30 ♘f4 ♘d7 31 ♘e6 ♘b6 32 b3 ♘d7 33 ♘d2 ♘f6 34 a4 b6 35 c4 ♘d7 36 ♘g5 ♘e8 37 ♘e4 ♘c7 38 ♘e3 a5 39 ♘f4 ♘e6 40 ♘e5 ♘f8 41 ♘f6 ♘e6 42 ♘e5 ♘f8 43 c5 ♘g6 44 ♘f6 ♘f4 45 cb6 ♘d5 46 ♘e5 ♘b6 47 ♘d2 ♘c7 48 ♘c4 ♘d7 49 ♘e6 ♘f8 50 ♘f7 ♘h7 51 ♘g6 ♘f8 52 ♘f6 ♘d7 53 ♘e5 ♘c7 54 ♘a5 ♘d7 55 ♘e6 ♘f8 56 ♘f5 ♘d7 57 ♘c4 1:0

Drugy - Fishbein
Moscow GMA 1989

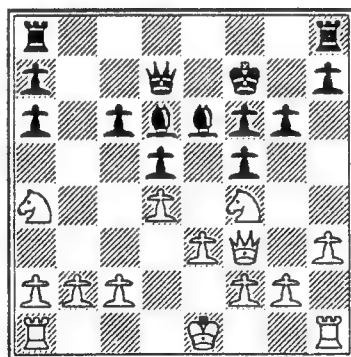
1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 ♘f6 3 ♘g5 d5 4 ♘f6 ef6 5 e3 c6 6 ♘d3 g6 7 h4 ♘d6 8 h5 ♘e7



9 ♘e2 ♘a6 10 a3 ♘c7 11 ♘f3 g5 12 ♘d2 ♘e6 13 0-0-0 h6 14 f3 ♘f7 15 g4 f4 16 ♘g6 ♘g7 17 ♘d3 a5 18 ef4 ♘f4 19 ♘e2 ♘d6 20 ♘f4 gf4 21 ♖he1 b6 22 ♖e2 ♖ad8 23 ♖de1 c5 24 dc5 bc5 25 ♘f5

♘f7 26 ♖e7 ♘f8 27 ♘c3 ♖e8 28 ♖e8 ♘e8 29 ♘a5 ♘g7 30 ♘b3 c4 31 ♘d4 ♘c7 32 ♘e6 ♘e6 33 ♖e6 ♘e6 34 ♘e6 ♘e6 35 ♘d5 ♖e8 36 ♘c4 ♘g5 37 ♘c7 ♘g8 38 ♘f4 ♖e1 39 ♘d2 ♖f1 40 ♘c4 1:0

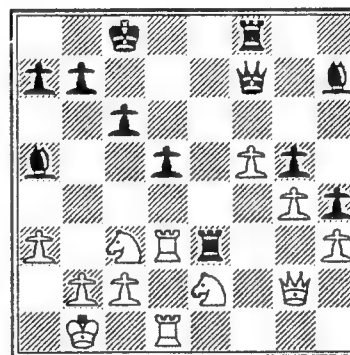
Mohr - Schwartzmann
Bad Worishofen Open 1990
1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 ♘f6 3 ♘g5 d5 4 ♘f6 ef6 5 e3 c6 6 ♘d3 g6 7 ♘f3 ♘d6 8 ♘ge2 ♘e6 9 h3 ♘d7 10 ♘f4 ♘a6 11 ♘a6 ba6 12 ♘a4 ♘f7



13 ♘d3 ♘b7 14 ♘ac5 ♘b6 15 0-0 h5 16 ♖ac1 g5 17 ♘e2 a5 18 ♘e6 ♘e6 19 c4 ♘e7 20 ♖c2 ♘b7 21 ♖fc1 ♖ac8 22 ♖c3 dc4 23 ♖c4 ♘b5 24 ♘f3 ♘f7 25 a4 ♘b3 26 ♘f5 ♘g7 27 h4 ♖hf8 28 ♘c5 ♘c5 29 ♖c5 1:0

Palatnik - Bjelajac
Belgrade GMA 1988
1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 ♘g5 ♘f6

4 ♘f6 ef6 5 e3 c6 6 ♘f3 g6 7 ♘d3 ♘b4 8 ♘ge2 ♘d7 9 h3 ♘e5 10 de5 fe5 11 0-0-0 e4 12 ♘e4 fe4 13 ♘e4 ♖f8 14 ♘g3 ♘e7 15 ♘4c3 ♘f5 16 ♘h2 h5 17 g3 0-0-0 18 ♘g2 g5 19 g4 ♘g6 20 ♖hg1 h4 21 ♘b1 ♖de8 22 ♖ge1 ♘h7 23 ♖d2 ♘e7 24 a3 ♘a5 25 ♖ed1 ♘f7 26 f4 ♖e3 27 f5 ♘h7 28 ♖d3

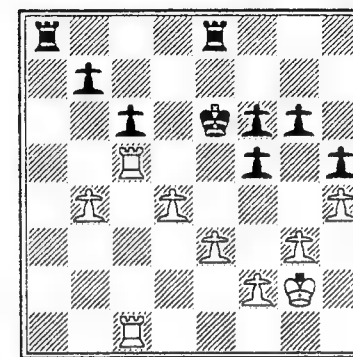


♘e7 29 ♖e3 ♘e3 30 ♖d3 ♘e5 31 ♘d4 ♘g8 32 ♘d2 ♘d8 33 ♘f3 ♘g3 34 ♘g5 ♘g1 35 ♘d1 ♖e8 36 ♘f3 ♘f1 37 ♘h2 ♘h1 38 c3 ♘c7 39 ♘f3 ♘h3 40 ♘f2 ♘f1 41 ♘d1 h3 0:1

Salov - Malaniuk
USSR Ch. 1988

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 ♘g5 ♘f6 4 ♘f6 ef6 5 e3 c6 6 ♘d3 ♘a6 7 a3 ♘c7 8 h4 h5 9 ♘h3 g6 10 ♘f4 ♘f7 11 ♘ce2 ♘e6 12 c4 ♘f4 13 ♘f4 dc4 14 ♘c4 ♘g7 15 ♖c1 ♘d6 16 ♘f3 ♖e8 17 0-0 ♘f4 18 ♘f4 ♘e6 19

♘d3 a5 20 ♖c2 ♘b3 21 ♖c5 ♘b8 22 ♘b8 ♖eb8 23 g3 ♖e8 24 ♖fc1 ♘d5 25 ♘f1 ♘f7 26 ♘g2 ♘g2 27 ♘g2 ♘e6 28 b4 ab4 29 ab4



♘d6

29 ... ♖a2 equalises.

30 d5 cd5 31 ♖b5 ♖ac8 32 ♖c8 ♖c8 33 ♖b7 g5 34 hg5 fg5 35 ♖h7 g4 36 ♖h5 ♘e5 37 ♖h1 ♖b8 38 ♖b1 d4 39 ed4 ♘d4 40 b5 ♘c5 41 f3 ♘b6 42 ♖b4 ♘a5 43 ♖b3 ♘b6 44 ♖b4 ♘a5 45 ♖b3 ♘b6 46 ♘f2 ♖a8 47 fg4 fg4 48 ♖b4 ♖f8 49 ♘e2 ♖e8 50 ♘f2 ♖f8 51 ♘e2 ♖e8 52 ♘d3 ♘c5 53 ♖e4 ♖d8 54 ♘e3 ♘b5 55 ♖g4 ♘c5 56 ♖g6 ♘d5 57 ♘f4 ♖f8 58 ♘g4 ♘e4 59 ♖e6 ♘d5 60 ♖h6 ♘e4 61 ♘h5 ♖f5 62 ♘h4 ♘f3 63 g4 ♖f8 64 g5 ♖f4 65 ♘h5 ♘g3 66 ♖a6 ♖h4 67 ♘g6 ♖b4 68 ♘h7 ♘g4 69 ♖a5 ♖b7 70 ♘h6 ♖b2 71 g6 ♖h2 72 ♘g7 ♘f4 73 ♘f7 1:0

Krasenkov - Dolmatov
Moscow GMA 1989

1 d4 f5 2 c3 f6 3 g5 d5
4 f6 ef6 5 e3 e6 6 ge2
d7 7 f4 f7 8 h4 h5 9
d2 g6 10 0-0-0 c6 11 b1
a6 12 f3 0-0-0 13 g3 b8 14
h3 g5 15 d3 d6 16 f2
e7 17 e2 de8 18 hg5 fg5
19 f4 g4 20 g2 g8 21 e5
e7 22 h2 f6 23 e1 h6
24 d2 eh8 25 dh1 e8
26 b3 f7 27 a1 e6 28 c4
e4 29 e4 de4 30 c5 e5
31 fe5 h4 32 gh4 h4 33
f4 g3 34 h4 h4 35 g1
h2 36 e1 d7 37 d1 b5
38 g2 g2 39 g2 d3 40
h1 c2 41 f4 g2 42 g2
a5 43 f4 a4 0 : 1

Hansen LB - Kuczynski
Warsaw 1990

1 d4 f5 2 c3 f6 3 g5 d5
4 f6 ef6 5 e3 e6 6 d3
c6 7 ge2 d7 8 f4 f7
9 a3 h5 10 h4 0-0-0 11 ce2
b8 12 d2 e7 13 c1 g5
14 h3 h6 15 c3 g6 16
hg5 fg5 17 c2 e6 18 0-0-0
h4 19 f4 g4 20 g5 df8 21
b1 e7 22 e6 e6 23 c1
f6 24 de1 f8 25 c4 dc4
26 c4 b6 27 a2 d6 28
d3 e7 29 d1 fh6 30
f2 c6 31 d5 b6 32 e4
c5 33 d3 d4 34 c1 fe4
35 b3 g7 36 e4 c8 37

e2 d6 38 d3 a5 39 c2
f2 40 hf1 g2 41 g1
e4 42 e4 e4 43 g4
f6 44 g2 h3 45 h2 h4
46 h3 a4 47 a5 f2 48
h4 h4 49 d4 e8 50 d6
c5 51 d5 f4 52 a6 ba6 53
c6 b7 54 d7 h8 55 d8
d8 56 d8 b6 57 c5
d4 58 c2 ½ : ½

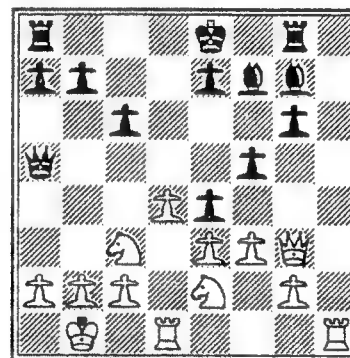
Polgar Z - Winants
Wijk aan Zee 1990

1 d4 f5 2 c3 f6 3 g5 d5
4 f6 ef6 5 e3 e6 6 d3
d7 7 ge2 c6 8 f4 f7
9 a3 e7 10 h3 h5 11 h4 c6 12
b4 c8 13 b5 d6 14 b1
c7 15 bc6 bc6 16 f1 a5
17 b3 e7 18 e2 g6 19 h3
d8 20 e1 b6 21 b4 d8
22 a4 0-0 23 d3 c7 24
ac5 e7 25 b3 b6 26
b4 c4 27 g1 ac8 28
e1 fe8 29 c1 h7 30 f1
d6 31 e1 e4 32 b4 c7
33 a6 d6 34 a5 g5 35
hg5 fg5 36 e1 f4 37 ef4 gf4
38 e5 e5 39 de5 e5 40
b7 g8 41 d1 e7 42 e7
e7 43 b4 f6 44 d3
g5 45 h2 e8 46 c1
e6 47 h3 g6 48 c4 d4
49 c5 g7 50 d2 h4 51 e1
f5 52 h1 h8 53 f3 h3
54 h2 e4 55 e2 d3 56
d3 f3 57 gf3 g5 58 e2
a1 59 d1 d1 60 d1 d8

61 e2 d2 62 f1 a2 63
a6 a3 64 b7 c3 65 c6
c5 66 d7 e5 67 h1 a5
68 a4 a4 0 : 1

Kochiev - Malaniuk
USSR 1984

1 d4 f5 2 c3 d5 3 g5 g6 4
h4 g7 5 e3 c6 6 f3 e6 7
d3 f6 8 ge2 bd7 9 h5
g8 10 hg6 hg6 11 0-0-0
a5 12 b1 f7 13 f6 f6
14 g3 e4 15 e4 de4 16 f3



ef3 17 f3 0-0-0 18 g4 e6
19 gf5 f5 20 g2 f6 21 e4
g5 22 f2 a5 23 e5 h8
24 e3 b8 25 h7 de8 26
g5 d8 27 g3 g7 28 a3
f8 29 ge4 f5 30 g3
a8 31 e3 b6 32 a4 b5
33 ac5 d8 34 d3 b6 35
c3 a5 36 e4 g5 37 h5
g6 38 h1 e6 39 d2 e7
40 f6 g7 41 g1 f5 42
dg2 a6 43 g5 g5 44
g5 d4 45 g8 d8 46
f7 c5 47 g8 f1 48 a2

g8 49 g8 b7 50 f7
a6 51 d7 d3 52 b8
1 : 0

Knaak - Vyzmanavin
Palma GMA 1989

1 d4 f5 2 c3 d5 3 g5 g6 4
h4 g7 5 h3 c6 6 d3 d6
7 f4 e5 8 e5 e5 9 e3
d7 10 f4 e7 11 fe5 h4 12
g3 e7 13 f4 f8 14 d2
e6 15 a4 f7 16 c5 g5 17
h3 b6 18 a6 e6 19 e3
d7 20 e4 fe4 21 g5 g5
22 g5 e6 23 e2 e7 24
h6 g8 25 h5 d8 26
h4 c8 27 h7 f5 28
d7 d7 29 h2 g3 30
0-0-0 h8 31 h1 g5 32
e2 hg8 33 b3 g2 34 e1
d4 35 d1 g7 36 b4 c5
37 a4 e7 38 c5 bc5 39
a7 d7 40 c5 e6 41 d4
1 : 0

Cichocki - Bany
Polish Ch. 1990

1 d4 f5 2 c3 d5 3 g5 c6 4
d2 b6 5 0-0-0 d7 6 f3
e5 7 de5 e5 8 e4 fe4 9 fe4
g4 10 e1 d4 11 d5 cd5 12
ed5 d6 13 f4 0-0-0 14
e5 e5 15 e5 f6 16 e2
hf8 17 f3 d5 18 d5
d5 19 d4 e2 20 e2
e3 21 c3 b8 22 g7 d8
23 e1 a8 24 c3 d6 25
b1 a6 26 g3 g3 27 hg3

♘f5 28 g4 ♘h4 29 ♖h1 ♘g2
30 ♖h7 ♖g8 31 a4 ♖g4 32
♖e7 ♖g5 33 ♖e4 ♖f5 34 b4
♖f4 35 ♖e8 ♖a7 36 ♘d5 ♖d4
37 ♖e5 ♘f4 38 ♘f4 ♖b4 39
♖c1 ♖f4 40 a5 ♖b4 41 ♖c5
♖b5 42 ♖c7 ♖a5 43 ♖b2 ♖b5
44 ♖a3 ♖b6 45 ♖h7 ♖c5 46
♖h4 ♖b1 47 ♖g4 b6 48 ♖h4
a5 49 ♖g4 ♖b4 50 ♖g3 ♖c4
51 ♖h3 ♖b1 52 ♖a2 ♖b5 53
♖g3 ♖c5 54 ♖b2 a4 55 ♖g4
♖b5 56 ♖h4 ♖c4 57 ♖h6 ♖a5
58 ♖g6 b5 59 c3 ♖h4 60 ♖f6
♖h8 61 ♖g6 ♖b8 62 ♖a3 ♖b6
63 ♖b6 ♖b6 64 ♖b4 ½ : ½

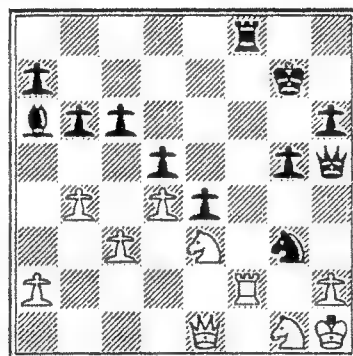
Ghinda - Stanciu
Rumanian Ch. 1978

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 ♘g5 c6 4
e3 ♖d6 5 ♘d3 e5 6 de5 ♖e5 7
♘f3 ♖c7 8 ♘d4 ♖f7 9 ♖f3
♖g6 10 ♖g3 ♘f6 11 ♘db5
cb5 12 ♘b5 ♘c6 13 ♘c7 ♖d7
14 ♘a8 ♖b4 15 c3 ♘d6 16
♖h4 ♘g4 17 h3 ♘ge5 18 ♖b5
h6 19 0-0-0 ♖e6 20 ♘f6 g5
21 ♘g5 ♘g6 22 ♖a4 hg5 23
c4 dc4 24 ♘c6 bc6 25 ♖a7
♖e8 26 ♘c7 ♘c7 27 ♖c7 ♘e7
28 ♖d8 1 : 0

Gulko - Short
Hastings 1988/89

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 ♘g5 c6 4
e3 ♖b6 5 ♘a4 ♖a5 6 c3 ♘d7
7 b4 ♖c7 8 ♘f3 e5 9 ♘h4 e4
10 ♘g3 ♘d6 11 ♘d2 ♘e7 12

♘c5 ♘f6 13 ♘d6 ♖d6 14 f4
ef3 15 ♖f3 ♘g6 16 ♘d3 0-0
17 0-0 b6 18 ♘cb3 ♘d7 19
♖ae1 ♖ae8 20 g3 ♘e4 21 ♘e4
fe4 22 ♖h5 h6 23 ♖f8 ♘f8
24 ♖f1 ♖e6 25 ♘c1 ♘h7 26
♖d1 ♘f6 27 ♘e2 g5 28 ♖e1
♖g7 29 ♖h1 ♖f8 30 ♘g1 ♘c8
31 ♖e2 ♖g4 32 ♖e1 ♖h5 33
♖f2 ♘g4 34 ♖g2 ♖f7 35 ♘h3
♘e3 36 ♖f2 ♘f5 37 ♘f1 ♖h5
38 ♘g1 ♘a6 39 ♘e3 ♘g3

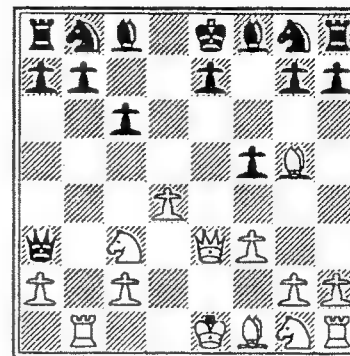


40 ♖g2 ♖f2 41 ♖f2 ♘e2 42
♖f5 ♘f4 43 ♖h1 ♖f7 44 ♖e5
♖h7 45 ♖d6 ♘e2 46 ♖c6
♘d3 47 h3 ♘f3 48 ♘f3 ♘f2
49 ♖g1 ♘h3 50 ♖h2 ♖f4 51
♖h3 ♖f3 52 ♖h2 ♖e3 53 ♖d5
♖f2 54 ♖h3 ♖f3 55 ♖h2 ♖f2
56 ♖h3 ♖f3 57 ♖h2 g4 58
♖d7 ♖g6 59 d5 ♖f2 60 ♖h1
♖h5 0 : 1

Poluliakhov - Glek
Podolsk 1990

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 ♘g5 c6 4
e4 de4 5 f3 ♖b6 6 ♖d2 ♖b2

7 ♖b1 e3 8 ♖e3 ♖a3

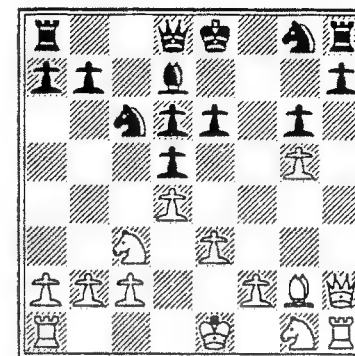


9 ♘c4 h6 10 ♘f4 ♘f6 11
♘ge2 ♘bd7 12 ♖f2 ♘b6 13
♖b3 ♖a6 14 h4 ♘bd5 15 ♘d5
♘d5 16 ♘d5 cd5 17 ♘c3 ♖f7
18 ♘d5 ♖c4 19 ♘c7 ♖b8 20
♘e6 ♖a8 21 d5 b6 22 ♖bd1
♘d7 23 ♖he1 ♖c8 24 ♖d4
♖a2 25 ♘f8 ♖c2 26 ♖g1 ♖g2
27 ♖h1 ♖f8 28 ♖e7 ♖g8 29
♖d7 ♖h7 30 ♖d2 ♖d2 31 ♖g1
♖b2 32 ♘d2 ♖f6 33 ♖g3 ♖f7
34 ♖c6 ♖h4 35 ♖g2 ♖e7 36
♖g6 ♖g8 37 ♘h6 ♖e2 38 ♖h1
♖f1 39 ♖h2 ♖f2 40 ♖h3 ♖f1
41 ♖h4 f4 42 ♖h3 ♖e1 43
♖h5 ♖e5 44 ♖g4 ♖d4 45
♘g5 ♖g1 46 ♖h5 ♖g2 47 ♖e6
♖h7 48 ♖e4 ♖g8 49 ♖e6
♖h7 50 d6 ♖f6 51 ♘f6 g6 52
♖h4 ♖h6 53 ♖e7 1 : 0

Conquest - Chandler
British Ch. 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 ♘f4 ♘f6
4 e3 e6 5 h3 ♘d6 6 ♘d6 cd6 7
g4 ♘c6 8 ♘g2 fg4 9 hg4

♘d7 10 g5 ♘g8 11 ♖h5 g6 12
♖h2

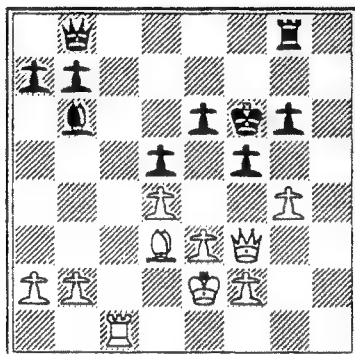


♖b6 13 ♘ge2 ♘ce7 14 0-0
0-0-0 15 a4 ♘f5 16 a5 ♖a6
17 e4 de4 18 ♘e4 ♘ge7 19 f3
h6 20 ♘d3 ♖c6 21 ♖f2 hg5
22 ♖b5 ♖c7 23 ♘d7 ♖d7 24
d5 ♘d5 25 ♘d5 ed5 26 ♖a7
♖c5 27 ♖c5 dc5 28 a6 b6 29
♖f2 ♘e3 30 c3 ♖c6 31 b4
♖h3 32 a7 ♖b7 33 bc5 bc5
34 ♘f4 ♖g3 35 ♖h2 gf4 36
a8 ♖a8 37 ♖b2 ♖c6 38 ♖a8
d4 39 cd4 cd4 40 ♖c8 ♖d7
41 ♖bb8 ♖f3 42 ♖d8 ♖e6 43
♖d4 ♖f5 44 ♖b1 g5 45 ♖d8
♖f2 46 ♖g1 ♖g2 47 ♖h1 ♖g3
48 ♖g8 ♖h3 49 ♖g1 ♖g4 50
♖b5 ♖g3 51 ♖f2 ♖g2 52 ♖e1
♖f3 0 : 1

Vera - Grivas
Leningrad 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 ♘g5 c6 4
e3 g6 5 h4 ♘g7 6 ♘f3 ♘f6 7
♘d3 ♘e6 8 ♘e2 ♘f7 9 ♘f4
♘bd7 10 h5 ♘e4 11 hg6 hg6

12 ♖h8 ♗h8 13 ♖e2 ♘g5 14
 ♘g5 ♗f6 15 ♘f7 ♖f7 16 g4
 e6 17 ♖f1 ♖h8 18 ♖g2 ♖g7 19
 ♖g1 ♖g8 20 c4 ♘b6 21 cd5
 ♘d5 22 ♘d5 cd5 23 ♖c1 ♗d8
 24 ♖g3 ♗b6 25 ♖d6 ♖f8 26
 ♖f4 ♖b8 27 ♖f3 ♖f6



28 ♖g1 ♖e7 29 ♖g2 ♖f7 30
 ♖d1 fg4 31 ♖g4 ♖h2 32 ♖f3
 ♖e7 33 ♖h1 ♖b8 34 ♖h7 ♖d6
 35 ♗b5 1 : 0

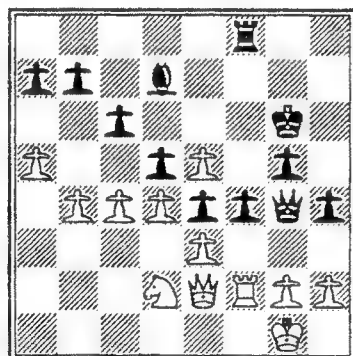
Soffer - Rechlis Berne Zonal 1990

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 ♗g5 h6 4
 ♗f4 e6 5 e3 ♘f6 6 ♗d3 ♗d6 7
 ♘f3 0-0 8 ♘e5 ♘c6 9 ♘c6
 bc6 10 ♘a4 ♖e7 11 0-0 e5 12
 de5 ♗e5 13 ♗e5 ♖e5 14 ♗e2
 f4 15 ef4 ♖f4 16 ♘c5 ♗f5 17
 g3 ♖b4 18 ♘b3 ♖ae8 19 c3
 ♖b6 20 ♗f3 ♗h3 21 ♗g2 ♘g4
 22 ♖d2 ♘f2 23 ♖f2 ♖f2 24
 ♖f2 ♖e2 25 ♖f1 ♖f2 26 ♖f2
 ♗g2 27 ♖g2 ♖e3 28 ♘d2 c5
 29 ♖f1 a5 30 ♖e2 ♖d3 31 ♖f2
 d4 32 ♘e4 ♖b1 33 a3 ♖h1 34

h4 d3 35 ♖e1 ♖h2 36 ♖f3
 ♖b2 37 a4 c4 0 : 1

Raicevic - Psakhis Troon 1984

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 ♗f4 ♘f6
 4 e3 e6 5 ♘b5 ♘a6 6 a4 ♗e7
 7 c3 0-0 8 ♗d3 c6 9 ♘a3
 ♘b8 10 ♘f3 ♘e4 11 0-0 ♘d7
 12 ♘e5 g5 13 ♘d7 ♗d7 14
 ♗e5 ♗f6 15 f4 ♗e5 16 fe5
 ♖e7 17 ♗e4 fe4 18 ♖g4 ♖f5
 19 b4 ♖af8 20 a5 ♗e8 21
 ♖ae1 h5 22 ♖e2 h4 23 ♘b1
 ♖h7 24 ♖f5 ef5 25 ♘d2 ♗d7
 26 ♖f1 f4 27 ♖f2 ♖f5 28 ♖d1
 ♖g7 29 ♖e2 ♖g6 30 c4 ♖g4



31 h3 ♖e2 32 ♖e2 b6 33 ab6
 ab6 34 b5 ♖f5 35 bc6 ♗c6 36
 cd5 ♗d5 37 ♘b1 ♖c8 38 ♖f2
 ♖c1 39 ♖b2 b5 40 ♘a3 fe3 41
 ♖e2 ♖f4 42 ♖b5 0 : 1

42 ... ♗f7 ♗ ♗h5 mate.

Polgar Z - Rivas Salamanca 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 ♗f4 ♘f6

4 e3 a6 5 ♗d3 c5 6 dc5 e6 7
 ♘a4 ♗c5 8 ♘c5 ♖a5 9 c3
 ♖c5 10 ♗e5 ♘bd7 11 ♖a4 b5
 12 ♖d4 ♘e5 13 ♖e5 0-0 14
 ♖d4 ♖e7 15 f4 ♗d7 16 ♘f3
 ♖fc8 17 0-0 ♗e8 18 h3 a5 19
 a3 ♖ab8 20 ♖h2 ♖c7 21 ♖e5
 ♖b6 22 ♖g1 h5 23 ♖gd1 ♖cb7
 24 ♖d4 ♘d7 25 ♖g1 ♘f6 26
 ♖ad1 ♖b8 27 ♘g5 ♘h7 28
 ♘h7 ♖h7 29 g4 hg4 30 ♖g3
 ♖g8 31 hg4 fg4 32 ♖g2 e5
 33 ♖e5 ♖e5 34 fe5 ♖e6 35
 ♗f5 ♖e5 36 ♗g4 b4 37 ab4
 ab4 38 cb4 ♖b4 39 ♖d2 ♗f7
 40 ♖f2 ♖e8 41 ♗d1 ♖eb8 42
 b3 d4 43 ♖d4 ♗b3 44 ♗f3
 ♗f7 45 ♖b4 ♖b4 46 e4 ♖b3
 47 e5 ♖f8 48 ♖g1 ½ : ½

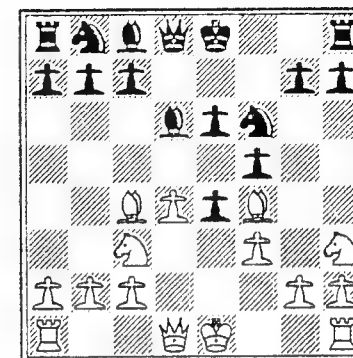
Langl - Schubert Zurich Open 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 ♘f6 3 ♗g5 d5
 4 f3 c6 5 e3 b6 6 e4 fe4 7
 ♗f6 ef6 8 fe4 ♗b4 9 ♖h5 g6
 10 ♖h6 ♗c3 11 bc3 ♖e7 12
 0-0-0 de4 13 ♘e2 ♗a6 14
 ♘g3 f5 15 ♘f5 gf5 16 ♗a6
 ♘a6 17 ♖c6 ♖f7 18 ♖hf1
 ♖ac8 19 ♖f5 ♖g7 20 ♖b5
 ♖hf8 21 ♖f8 ♖a3 22 ♖b1 ♖f8
 23 ♖g5 ♖h8 24 ♖e5 ♖g8 25
 ♖e4 ♖c3 26 ♖e2 ♖b4 27 ♖a1
 ♖c3 28 ♖b1 ½ : ½

Norri - Hoen European Team Ch. 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 e4 de4 4

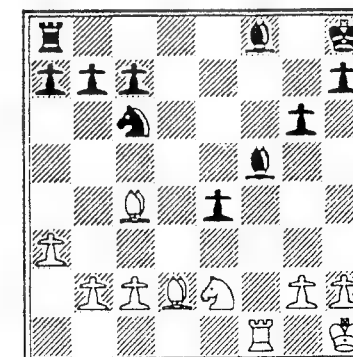
♗f4 ♘f6 5 f3 e6 6 ♗c4 ♗d6 7
 ♘h3



♘c6 8 d5 e5 9 ♗g5 ♘d4 10
 fe4 0-0 11 0-0 ♖e8 12 ♘f2
 ♖g6 13 ♗f6 ♖f6 14 ef5 ♗f5
 15 ♗d3 ♗d3 16 ♖d3 ♘c2 17
 ♖ac1 ♖f2 18 ♖g6 ♖f1 0 : 1

Iclicki - Lane Brussels 1990

1 d4 f5 2 ♘c3 d5 3 e4 de4 4
 ♗f4 ♘f6 5 f3 e6 6 fe4 fe4 7
 ♗c4 ♗d6 8 ♘ge2 0-0 9 0-0
 ♘c6 10 a3 ♖h8 11 ♖d2 e5 12
 ♗g5 ed4 13 ♗f6 dc3 14 ♗c3
 ♗c5 15 ♖h1 ♖d2 16 ♖f8 ♗f8
 17 ♗d2 ♗f5 18 ♖f1 g6



19 g4 b5 20 d5 d8 21 c3
 g7 22 g7 g7 23 c6 g4
 24 b5 d2 25 e1 c2 26
 b3 f3 27 g1 e3 28 c4 g5
 29 h3 h5 30 h2 a2 31 g1
 c2 32 c1 d2 33 e1 a5 34
 a4 c5 ½ : ½

Ochoa - Garcia F
 Albacete 1989

1 d4 f5 2 c3 d5 3 f3 e6 4 e4
 b4 5 ef5 ef5 6 h3 f6 7

e2 f7 8 g5 g6 9 d3
 e8 10 d1 h6 11 h3 b6 12
 a3 e7 13 d2 a6 14 f4
 f7 15 f5 c3 16 bc3 c8
 17 g6 g8 18 d3 c5 19 e1
 d8 20 e8 e8 21 e8
 e8 22 d5 b7 23 e7
 f7 24 g6 c6 25 d5 e7
 26 e7 e7 27 c4 b5 28 cb5
 d5 29 c4 e6 30 e3 c8
 31 c2 d6 32 c3 1 : 0

2

2 g5

1 d4 f5
 2 g5

At first sight 2 g5 doesn't seem to promise very much. It seems that Black should be able to ignore the bishop and fit his pieces comfortably around it.

How?

White reasons that 2 ... f6 is unattractive. 3 f6! ef6 4 e3 leads to a position where the Black bishops are not harmonising with the pawn structure and that while development for White is relatively easy, good squares for Black are correspondingly difficult to find.

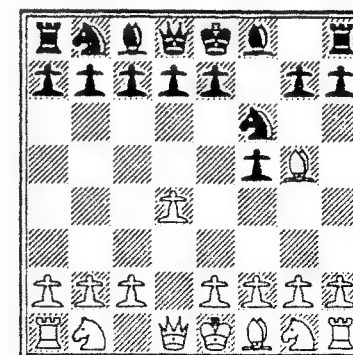
With Black's most natural move thus deterred some care is required to build up a good position. Having said that, it is still

possible.

We will examine all playable replies to this interesting bishop move.

- A) 2 ... f6?!
- B) 2 ... g6
- C) 2 ... h6
- D) 2 ... c5 and 2 ... h6
3 h4 c5
- E) 2 ... c6
- F) 2 ... Others

2 ... f6?!



There are very few

modern master examples of 2 ... ♖f6. The main reason being that it plays straight into White's hands. If Black is trying to find an harmonious way to develop his king-side there should be better ways of going about it.

3 Qf6

3 ♖c3 transposes to an earlier line and 3 ♖d2 is uninspired, e.g. 3 ... d5!

4 ♖g3 e6 5 e3 Qe7 6 c4 c6 7 Qd3 0-0 8 ♖c1 ♖e4 9 Qe7 ♖e7 10 ♖e5 ♖d2 11 ♖d2 ♖d7= Larsen - Maric, Vinkovci 1970.

4 Qf6 ef6 5 e3 Qe6 6 ♖e2 (6 Qd3) 6 ... Qd6 7 c4 dc4 8 ♖c3 ♖d7 9 Qc4 Qc4 10 ♖c4 ♖b6 11 ♖d6 ♖d6 12 ♖f3± Hort - Hartoch, Amsterdam 1982. 7 ... c6 was better than surrendering the centre.

3 ... ef6

4 e3

Bellin and Taimanov suggest that other moves might also be good, e.g.

a) 4 c4 Qb4 (4 ... d6 5 g3 Qe7 6 Qg2 0-0 7 e3 ♖e8 8 ♖e2 with a better White structure) 5 ♖c3 Qc3!? 6 bc3 b6 7 ♖c2 g6 8 h4 ♖c6 (8 ... ♖f7 Δ ... Qa6 Taimanov) 9 h5 ♖f7 10 g4! fg4 11 Qg2

Qb7 12 Qd5 ♖g7 13 ♖e4 f5 14 ♖f4! Nesis - Vasiliev, Corres 1977/78.

4 g3! A simple way to get a slight edge. 4 ... d5 5 ♖d3 Qd6 6 ♖c3 c6 7 ♖f3 0-0 8 0-0-0± Chistiakov - Antoshin, Moscow 1948. The Black pawn structure is inviting White to commence an attack, e.g. h3, ♖g1, g4 or e3, ♖b1, ♖e2 - f4, c4.

4 ... d5

Our main line move but only in terms of frequency. Perhaps Black should look for something better, e.g.

a) 4 ... ♖e7!? (Δ ... ♖b4) 5 ♖c3 c6 6 ♖f3 d5 7 Qd3 g6 8 ♖ge2 (8 h4 Δ ♖h3 would be my choice) 8 ... Qe6 9 h4 h5 10 0-0-0 ♖d7 11 ♖f4 Qf7 12 ♖e2 Qh6! = Milev - Farre, Olympiad 1958. With only limited dynamic resources available, Black has made the best of things. White will find it very difficult to engineer a successful pawn lever without unleashing the Black bishops.

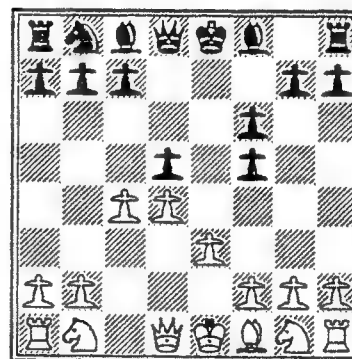
b) 4 ... g6 5 Qd3 Qg7?! (this bishop would be better placed on d6 or h6) 6 ♖e2! c6 7 ♖d2 d5 8 ♖f4 Qh6 9 ♖f3 0-0 10 0-0-0 b5 11 h3 ♖a6 12 a3 ♖d6 Bagirov - Rajkovic, Vrnjacka Banja

1974, shortly drawn.

c) 4 ... ♖c6 5 c3 (5 c4! Taimanov) 5 ... d5 6 Qd3 Qe6 7 ♖e2 ♖d7 8 ♖d2 Qd6 9 ♖c2 b6 10 a3 ♖e7 11 c4± Sibarevic - Nikolic, Vrnjacka Banja 1974.

d) 4 ... Qe7 (experience is teaching us that this is not the best square) 5 Qd3 d5 6 ♖e2 0-0 7 ♖f4 c6 8 c4± Bellin.

5 c4!



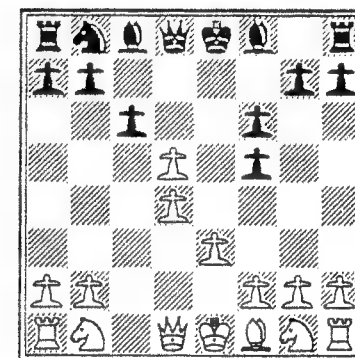
The correct way to treat the position. White can go rock solid with 5 Qd3 Δ c3, ♖bd2 but weaving an edge out of this particular structural web might not be to everyone's taste. Nevertheless 5 Qd3 Qd6 (5 ... ♖c6, 5 ... c6) 6 ♖d2 c6 7 ♖f3 g6 8 h4 ♖a6 9 c3 ♖c7 10 h5 ♖f7 11 0-0-0± is an obscure Polish game quoted by Bellin and the assessment is correct. I don't see

any possibility for Black to find active counterplay.

5 ... c6

5 ... Qb4 6 ♖c3 0-0 7 ♖f3 (7 ♖b3) 7 ... f4!? 8 ef4 ♖e8 9 Qe2 Qc3 10 bc3 dc4∞ Trifunovic - Toth, Yugoslav Ch. 1953.

6 cd5!



If Black wants a good reason to give 2 ... ♖f6 up this move should be more than adequate. 6 ♖c3 and 6 ♖b3 were previously played but a simple idea is often the best.

However Black now plays he cannot avoid a disadvantage, e.g.

a) 6 ... cd5 (most natural but the d pawn is very weak) 7 ♖e2! Qb4 8 ♖bc3 0-0 9 g3 ♖d7 10 Qg2 ♖b6 11 0-0± Gufeld - Gershtman, Kiev Ch. 1956.

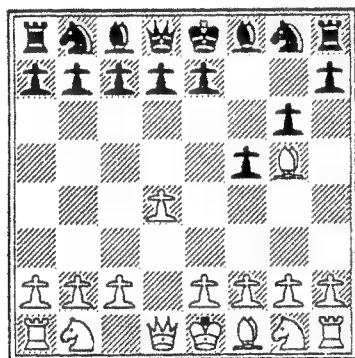
b) 6 ... ♖d5 7 ♖c3 Qb4 (7 ... ♖d8 8 Qc4±, 7 ... ♖d6 8

♖b3±) 8 ♖e2 0-0 9 a3 ♖c3 10 ♖c3 ♗d6 11 g3± Black will be suffering for the rest of the game.

6 ... ♖b4 7 ♖c3 ♖c3 8 bc3 ♗d5 9 ♖e2±/± Black has unloaded his better bishop.

So after a fairly simple trial Black's idea seems to have failed the test. Enough reason to pass on to something more promising.

B) 2 ... g6



A satisfactory and reasonably active defence. Black defers ♖g8 - f6 and invites White to smash him off the board with h2 - h4. Certainly if White does not attempt to do so he gets absolutely nothing from the opening.

3 ♖c3

3 h4 is directly to the point but Black doesn't have to panic, e.g. 3 ... ♖g7

and now:

a) 4 h5 h6! 5 ♖c1 g5 6 ♗d3 (6 c3) 6 ... e6 7 e4 d6 8 ♖f3 f4! 9 e5 ♖e7 10 ed6 cd6 11 ♖bd2 0-0 12 c3 ♖f5 Gipslis - Reise, Leningrad 1960. Black's strong pawn chain is a major trump in the 2 ... g6 variation. In this example he has excellent play.

b) 4 e3 h6 5 ♖f4 d6! (Δ e5) 6 ♖c4 ♖c6 7 c3 e5! (already Black is better) 8 ♖g3 ♗e7 9 ♖e2 ♖f6 10 f3 ♖d7 11 a4 0-0-0 (11 ... g5!? Kouatly - VI. Kovacevic, Thessalonika Ol 1984).

Half heartedness does not pay off after 3 h4. Kovacevic used the exposed position of White's bishop to get his pawns going.

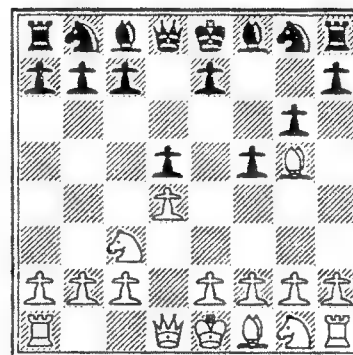
c) 4 ♖c3 transposes to the text after 4 ... d5, but Rajkovic - Kovacevic, Yugoslavia 1975 followed a relatively independent course, e.g. 4 ... c6 5 ♗d3!? d5 6 0-0-0 ♖f6 (6 ... ♗a5) 7 ♖f6 ♖f6 8 f4 b5 9 ♖f3±. 4 ... h6 is also possible although untried, e.g. 5 ♖f4 d6 Δ ... ♖d7, ... e5∞.

3 e4 fe4 4 ♖c3 ♖f6 5 f3 ef3! 6 ♖f3 ♖g7 transposes to the Staunton Gambit and 3 e3 has no bite, e.g. 3

... ♖g7 4 c4 c5! 5 ♖c3 ♖f6 6 ♖f3 0-0=.

The above variation points the way for Black if White does nothing aggressive. 2 ♖g5 leaves the b2 pawn weak so a quick ... c5 develops good counterplay.

3 ... d5



White can't play c2 - c4 now so d7 - d5 is much more attractive for Black. e2 - e4 is also prevented although to allow this move might not be disastrous, e.g. 3 ... ♖g7 4 e4 fe4 (4 ... d6 5 ef5 ♖f5 6 ♖d3±) 5 ♖e4 d5 (5 ... ♖c6!? 6 d5 ♖e5 7 c3 ♖f6 8 ♖f6 ef6 9 ♖e3 d6 10 ♖e2 0-0 11 ♖f3 f5 12 ♗d2 ♗f6 13 ♖e5 de 14 f4 b6 15 0-0± Ree - Wolff, Palma de Mallorca GMA 1989) 6 ♖c3 ♖f6 (6 ... ♖c6 7 ♖b5 ♖h6!? Taimanov) 7 ♖d3 ♖c6 8 ♖ge2 0-0 9 0-0 e5= Bogolyubov - Samisch, Ber-

lin 1930.

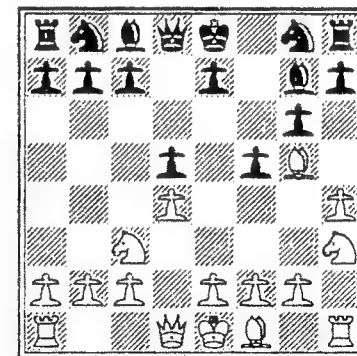
Given that both 3 ... ♖g7 4 ♖f3 ♖f6 5 ♖f6 ♖f6 6 e4 fe4 7 ♖e4 d5= and 3 ... ♖g7 4 ♗d2 ♖f6 5 h4 (5 ♖h6 ♖h6 6 ♗h6 c5) 5 ... h6 6 ♖f4 d6= are also not favourable for Black, the variation looks fully playable.

Enterprising Whites can consider 4 d5!?, 4 f3 and 4 h4 if something original is desired.

4 h4

4 e3 ♖g7 5 ♖f3 c6 6 ♖e2 ♖f6 7 ♖f6 ♖f6 8 ♖f4 0-0 9 ♗d2 e6 10 ♖c1 ♗d6 11 c4 ♖d7 12 cd5 ed5= Holacev - Liebert, DDR 1959.

4 ... ♖g7
5 ♖h3!



5 ♗d2 c6 6 ♖f3 ♖e6 (Δ ... ♖f7; 6 ... ♖d7 Δ ... ♖gf6, ... ♗b6, ... ♖e4) 7 ♗e3!! ♖f7 8 h5 ♖d7 (8 ... gh5 Psakhis, Vaiser) 9 0-0-0 ♗a5 10 ♖f4 ♖gf6 was the interesting

course of Djuric - Psakhis, Banja Luka 1985. Psakhis now recommends 11 h6 Qf8 12 Qe5 as \pm . It is not clear to me that after the further 12 ... e6 (Δ Qb4) that this assessment is fully correct, e.g.

a) 13 Qf7 Qf7

b) 13 Qd7 Qd7 14 Qe5 Qg8 Δ ... 0-0-0.

c) 13 f3 Qb4.

d) 13 Qb1 Qe5 14 Qe5 Qe7 Δ ... 0-0-0.

The bishop on f7 is passive it is true but this is only a temporary state of affairs.

Another method of organising the White attack is 5 e3 which requires Black to play with great care. Two examples from the eighties show how dangerous this attack can be:

a) 5 e3 c6 6 Qd3 Qe6 (6 ... Qd7 7 Qf3 Qg6 8 h5 Qh5 9 Qf5 Kovacevic, 9 ... gf5 10 Qh5 Qb6) 7 Qf3 Qd7 8 h5 Qg6 9 hg6 hg6 10 Qh8 Qh8 11 Qe2! Qf7 12 Qf4 Qe4 13 Qe2 Qf8 14 Qh1 Qf6 15 Qh6 Qe6 16 g4 \pm Kovacevic - Kristiansen, Plovdiv 1983. This game can be found in the illustrative games section.

b) 5 e3 Qf6 6 h5! (6 Qf6 Qf6 7 f4 Δ h4 - h5 is \pm according to Kovacevic) 6 ... Qh5 7 Qh5 gh5 8 Qh5 Qf8 9 Qf3 Qe6 (9 ... c6) 10 Qh6 Vaiser - Knezevic, Havana 1985.

5 ... h6

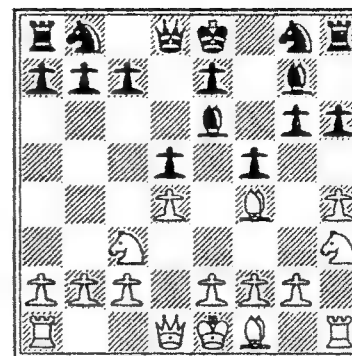
5 ... Qe6 tries to shore things up with ... Qf7 but this was very harshly treated in Yusupov - Meulders, Amsterdam 1982, e.g. 6 Qf4! Qf7 7 h5 h6 8 hg6! hg5 9 Qh5! Qf8 10 gf7 Qf7 11 e4!! fe4 and now 12 Qe4 was the right way of maintaining White's large advantage, e.g. 12 ... de4 13 Qc4 Qf8 (13 ... Qg6 14 Qg4) 14 Qg4 Qf6 15 Qe6 Qe8 16 Qf6! Qh1 17 Qe2 Qh8 18 Qg8! Qg8 19 Qh7 mate (Yusupov).

5 ... c6!? is tricky, and in Ward - Conquest, British Ch. 1989 White fell for it with 6 e3 Qd7 7 Qd3 when 7 ... Qb6! was embarrassing. Instead 6 Qd3! Δ 7 0-0-0, f2 - f3 and e2 - e4 would have given Ward the advantage.

6 Qf4 Qe6

see following diagram

7 Qd3! c6
8 Qe5! \pm



The game Lebrede - Fernandez, Cuba Ch. 1983 now continued ...

8 ... Qf6
9 Qf4 Qf7
10 g4! fg4
11 Qg6 Qg8
12 h5 Qbd7

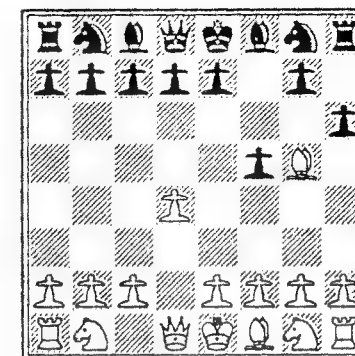
... and with

13 Qf4

White could have increased his advantage. He will castle long and the pawn on g4 is very weak.

The conclusion must be that 2 ... g6 is playable, but after 3 Qc3 Black should take his life in his hands with 3 ... Qg7, allowing 4 e4, rather than donating the e5 square on a plate after 3 ... d5. The most critical line appears to be 4 h4 h6 5 Qf4 d6 6 e4 e5 which has not yet been seen over the board.

C) 2 ... h6!?



Weakening Black's kingside or not? The contemporary verdict is that 2 ... h6 may be one of the better Black second moves.

White must take a decision with his bishop.

Cl) 3 Qh4

CII) 3 Qf4

CI) 3 Qh4

Formally considered obligatory but this is not the case. 3 Qf4 will be looked at next.

3 ... g5

An optimist would see this as a natural gain of king-side space. Alternatively, Black could be setting himself up to be softened by h2 - h4. It depends on what side of the table you are sitting.

I would say that if Black

treats the opening with care and aims to castle long he gets a good position.

4 Qg3

4 e4? Qg7! 5 Wh5 Qf8 6 Qc4 d5 7 ed5 Qf6 and Black takes the bishop.

The other move of the e pawn 4 e3 is slightly less accurate, e.g. 4 ... Qf6 5 Qg3 d6! (preventing Qe5) but this is an option White should take.

Alternatively Black can plough on with 5 ... Qg7 6 Qd3 e6 7 Qe2 (7 h4) 7 ... d6 8 f3 Qe7 9 c4 e5 10 Qbc3 0-0 11 de5 de5 12 e4 f4 13 Qf2 c6 14 c5 Qe6 as in Damljanovic - M. Gurevich, Baku 1986.

4 ... d6!?

The latest idea from Bareev. As usual 4 ... d5 turns out to be inflexible, e.g. 5 e3 Qe6 6 h4 (6 Qf3±) 6 ... g4 7 Qe2! and 4 ... f4 is just plain suicide, e.g. 5 e3 h5 6 ef4 h4 7 Qd3! d6 8 Qg6 Qd7 9 Qf3. If anybody wants to play the Black position you are a better man than I am Gungadin.

Bellin gives 4 ... Qf6 5 Qe5 Qg7! as an improvement over the 'theoretical' 5 ... d6? 6 Qf6 ef6 7 e3±.

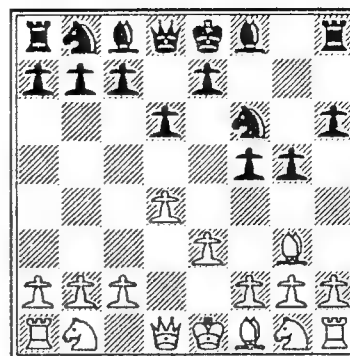
Carrying this slightly further, is White any better after 6 e3 d6 7 Qf6 Qf6 8 Wh5 Qf8? Recuperation is in hand with ... Qe8 and Black has the two bishops. Or the 5 Qe5 Qg7 6 h4 g4 7 e3 d6 8 Qf6 Qf6 9 Qc4 of Sidief Zade - Avshalumov, USSR 1987 when Avshalumov gives 9 ... c6 as best.

Finally 4 ... Qg7 was tried in Lputian - M. Tseitlin, Sochi 1985 with unfortunate consequences, e.g. 5 e3 d6 (5 ... Qf6) 6 h4 g4 (6 ... Qf6 7 hg5 hg5 8 Wh8 Qh8 9 Qh3! g4 10 Qf4± Lputian) 7 Qc3 e5 (7 ... c6) 8 de5 de5 9 Qd8 Qd8 10 0-0-0 Qd7 11 Qc4 c6 12 Qd6 Qe7 13 Qge2 b5 14 Qb3 h5 15 Qhd1 (white has harmonised much more easily) 15 ... a5 16 f4 e4 17 Qd4 Qd4 18 Q6d4 c5 19 Qd7 Qd7 20 Qe6 Qa7 21 Qb5+- (1 : 0, 30).

5 e3

5 e4 takes Black on but then 5 ... f4! 6 Wh5 Qd7 comes and White's bishop leaves the board. The Black king scurries away, e.g. ... c6, ... Qc7 and White has no compensation for a piece.

5 ... Qf6



And so after a slightly unusual route we reach the critical position. White is still very flexible but at present Black's pawn chain is keeping him out.

6 h4

Marjanovic - Beliavsky, Belgrade 1987 deviated with 6 Qc3 c6 7 h4 Qg8 8 hg5 hg5 9 Qc4 Qg7 10 a3 Qbd7 11 Wh8 Qb6 12 Qb3 Qc7 13 Qf3 Qd7 14 Qe5! 0-0-0 15 Qd7 Qd7 16 Qe2 e6 and Black has a solid position although White was very slightly to be preferred, (0 : 1, 65). game in full at the end of the chapter.

6 ... Qg8

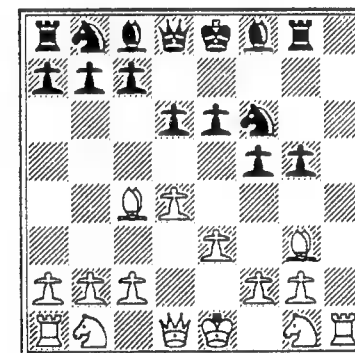
6 ... g4 should also be considered with the plan ... c6, ... Qg7, ... Qf7, ... Qbd7 and an eventual e7 - e5 in mind.

7 hg5 hg5

8 Qc4

Bareev's opinion is that 8 c4 would leave White with the advantage, planning Qd3, Qc2 and d4 - d5 fixing the f5 pawn, but this is unaccompanied by annotation. Is Black so much worse after 8 c4 e6! 9 Qd3 Qc6! (Δ ... Qb4) 10 Qc3 Qe7 when e6 - e5 is coming up swamping the g3 bishop and if White wants to play Qd1 - c2 he has to take time out for a2 - a3.

8 ... e6=



Ilic - Bareev, Vrnjacka Banja 1987 now concluded ...

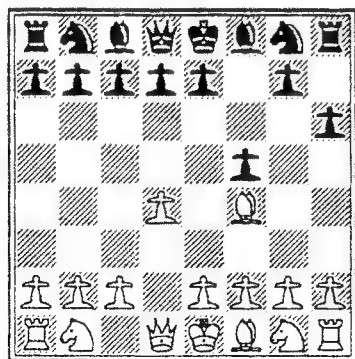
9	Qc3	a6
10	a4	d5
11	Qe2	Qd6
12	Qe5	Qc6
13	f4	g4
14	Qd3	Qf7
15	Qge2	Wh8
16	Qd2	Qd7
17	Qg3	Wh1

18 ♖h1 ♗h8
 19 ♖f1 ♗h6
 20 ♖f2 ♗h8
 21 ♗h1 ♖f8
 22 ♖g1 ♗h6
 23 ♖ce2 ♗h8
 24 b3 ♗h1
 25 ♖h1 ♗h1
 26 ♖h1 ♖e8

½ : ½

Despite the inroads that modern theory is making into the heart of chess there is a refreshing quality to the play after 2 Qg5 h6 3 Qh4 g5. White has a well balanced game and the chance of a slight advantage so we are looking for a solid and above all tough tournament performer as Black to balance the books.

CII) 3 Qf4



3 Qf4 was the subject of a short theoretical presentation in the December

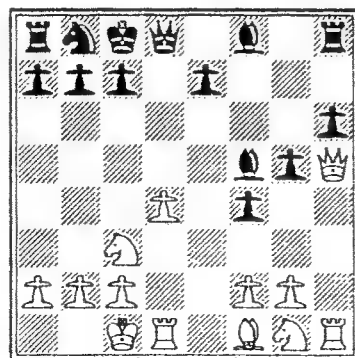
1988 *Schachmatny Bulletin*.

White obviously reasons that 2 ... h6 is irrevocably weakening and positions his bishop more flexibly than would 3 Qh4. But this is a double edged sword because Black's e pawn is now unleashed.

With very little information to go on I can only say that this looks like a very interesting plan indeed, e.g.

a) 3 ... ♖f6 4 ♖c3 d5?! 5 h4 e6 6 ♖f3± Danielin - Avshalumov, USSR Qualifying Ch. 1988.

b) 3 ... ♖f6 4 ♖c3 d6 5 e4!? g5 6 e5 (6 Qd2) 6 ... ♖g4! 7 h3 de5 8 hg4 (8 de5) 8 ... ef4 9 gf5 Qf5 10 ♖h5 Qd7 11 0-0-0 with considerable compensation for White, e.g. 11 ... ♖e8? 12 ♖e2 ♖g6 13 ♖f3 Qg7 14 ♖e5 Qe5 15 ♖e5 ♖f8 16 ♖d5!+- Δ 16 ... ♖d6 17 ♖h6!! Preferable for Black is 11 ... ♖c8∞

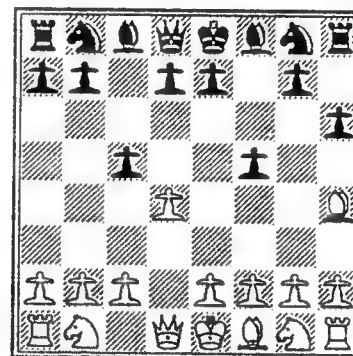


Muratov - Avshalumov, USSR Qualifying Ch. 1988.

By the same token what about 3 Qc1!? Δ ♖f6 4 e4 fe4 5 ♖c3? Has White got anything after d5 6 f3 Qf5 7 fe4?

D) 2 ... c5 and 2 ... h6
 3 Qh4 c5

a) 2 ... h6
 3 Qh4 c5!?



Briefly mentioned in the previous works on the Dutch this is probably Black's sharpest possibility against 2 Qg5.

Apart from the rather cheap threat to win White's bishop now that Black has ... ♖a5 and d8 for the king, pressure will be brought to bear on the dark squares, notably via ♖d8 - b6.

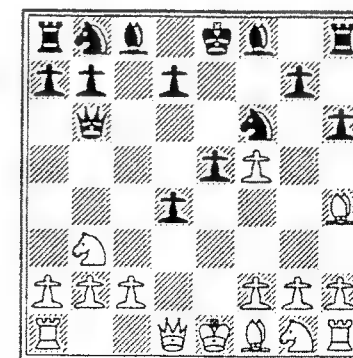
Skembris - Leow, Thessalonika Ol. 1984 is an

exciting example of this rare line, e.g.

4 e4
 4 e3 ♖b6! 5 b3 ♖f6 (5 ... g5∞) 6 c3 cd4 7 ♖d4 ♖d4 8 cd4 g5 9 Qg3 e6 10 Qd3 ♖c6= Alapin - Albin, Vienna 1900!; 4 dc5 ♖a5 Δ ... g5 Bellin.

4 ... ♖b6
 5 ♖d2
 5 ♖c3 g5?! 6 ♖h5 ♖d8 7 Qg5 ♖b2 8 ♖d2!! ♖a1 9 ♖f7! ♖f1 10 ♖f8 ♖c7 11 ♖d5 ♖c6 12 ♖c8 ♖b5 13 ♖c5 ♖a6 14 ♖b4 mate is a crazy line given by Skembris. Black should investigate 5 ... ♖b2 6 ♖b5 ♖a6 7 ♖b1 ♖a2 8 ef5! which is dreadfully risky or 5 ... cd4.

5 ... cd4
 6 ef5 ♖f6
 7 ♖b3
 7 Qd3! ♖b2 8 ♖gf3 ♖c6 9 0-0± Skembris.
 7 ... e5!



8 a3
8 fe6 Qb4+ Skembris.

8 ... Qe7
9 f4 d6
10 Qf6 Qf6
11 ♖h5 Qe7
12 0-0-0 Qd7
13 Qc4 ♖c6
14 ♖f7 Qd8
15 Qd5 ♖c7
16 g4 Qc6
17 ♖c7 Qc7
18 Qc6 Qc6
19 Qf3 a5
20 fe5 de5
21 ♖he1 g6
22 Qc5

22 fg6! Δ Qc5± Skembris.

22 ... gf5
23 gf5 ♖hg8
24 ♖g1 Qe7
25 Qe4 ♖g1
26 ♖g1 ♖f8
27 Qf6 ♖f6
28 Qe5 ♖f5
29 Qd3 ½ : ½

If you are happy to provoke your opponent to sacrifice material or need a surprise weapon then 2 ... h6 and 3 ... c5 is worth an outing. Otherwise White's position, psychologically at least, remains much easier to play.

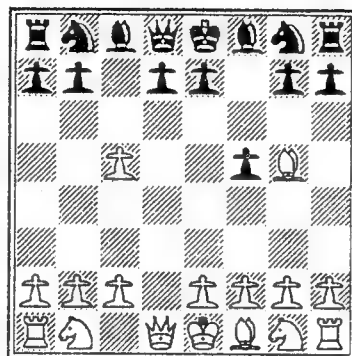
4 e4 ♖b6 5 Qc3! is recommended when I think White can claim a dynamic

advantage.

b) 2 ... c5?

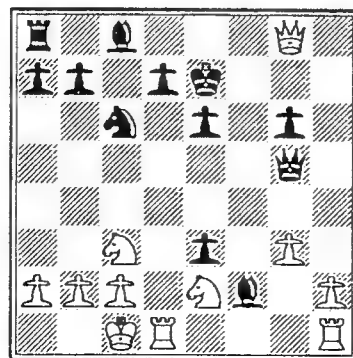
Dubious. By a series of active moves White obtains a clear advantage, e.g.

3 dc5!



And now:

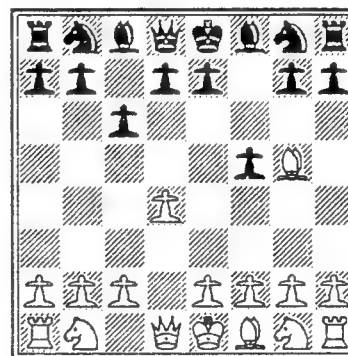
i) 3 ... ♖a5 4 Qc3 e6 5 e4! fe4 6 ♖h5 (6 Qd2 ♖c5 7 Qe4 ♖e5 8 Qd3 d5 9 Qf3 ♖b2 10 Qeg5± Trifunovic - Knezevic, Yugoslavian Ch. 1960) 6 ... g6 7 ♖h4 Qc5 (7 ... Qg7) 8 0-0-0! Qf2 9 g3 e3 10 Qd3 Qc6 11 Qg6 hg6 12 ♖h8 ♖g5 13 ♖g8 Qe7 14 Qge2+-



Wilder - Liberzon, Lone Pine 1981.

ii) 3 ... Qa6 4 e4! (black is floundering with a quick opening of the game) 4 ... fe4 5 Qc3 Qc5 6 Qe3 Qe6 7 Qe4 Qf6 8 Qd3 g6 9 h4 Qg7 10 Qf6 ef6 11 Qf3± Miles - Meulders, Amsterdam 1978. In the light of these ghastly examples it is impossible to recommend 2 ... c5.

E) 2 ... c6



Black has the cheek to threaten ... ♖b6 without giving White anything to bite on. Added to which he is temporising, waiting for 3 Qc3 when he will reply 3 ... d5.

The idea is rather risky and does nothing immediate for Black's development. White should get the advantage by playing natural moves.

3 c4!

Other continuations have met with less success, e.g.

a) 3 e3 g6! (3 ... ♖b6 is very risky, e.g. 4 Qd3! ♖b2 5 Qd2 g6 6 Qe2! d5 7 0-0 Qg7 8 c4 e6 9 c5! but not 4 ♖c1 d6 5 Qf3 g6 6 Qbd2 Chernin - V. Kovacevic, Sibernik 1987 when Black could have obtained an excellent position by 6 ... Qd7! 7 Qf4 Qg7 8 h3 e5! 9 Qc4 ♖c7 10 de5 de5 11 Qh2 Qh6! 12 ♖d2 Qf7 - the position of the queen on c1 not helping White at all) 4 c4 Qg7 5 Qc3 d6 6 Qd3 ♖a5 7 Qge2 Qd7 8 0-0 e5= Chernin - Yusupov, Montpellier (ct) 1985.

b) 3 Qd2 ♖b6 (3 ... Qf6?! 4 Qf6 ef6 5 e3 d5 6 Qd3 g6 7 Qe2 Qh6 8 c4 and now 8 ... Qe6 is relatively best, Ornstein - Knezevic, Decin 1976) 4 e4 (4 Qb3± Bellin) 4 ... fe4 5 Qe4 d5 6 Qg3 ♖b2 7 ♖b1 ♖c3 8 Qd2 ♖d4 9 Qf3 Garcia - Pelikan, Buenos Aires 1961. The general opinion is that Black consolidates after 9 ... ♖f6.

c) 3 Qc3 d5 4 e3 transposing to the 2 Qc3 chapter. One recent example is 4 ... Qd7 5 Qd3 Qdf6 6 Qf3 e6 7 Qe5 Qd6 8 g4 ♖b6 9

♠a4 ♖a5 10 c3 ♕e5 11 de5
♠g4 ♣ Sygulski - Casper,
Jurmala 1987. Black prof-
ited from not playing ♠g8
- f6.

d) How is 3 e4!? fe4 4
♠c3 ♠f6 5 f3? Unplayed
but obviously playable.

3 ... ♖b6!?

Despite the tactical
ingenuity of this move it
does not make a good
impression. Perhaps now
3 ... ♠f6 4 ♕f6 ef6 5 ♠c3 is
better when White has
played 2 c4.

3 ... d6 was definitely
bad in Cebalo - Bjelajac,
Vrsac 1983, e.g. 4 ♠c3 ♖c7
5 e4 e5 6 ef5 ♕f5 7 ♠ge2±

4 ♖d2 d6

5 ♠c3 h6

6 ♕e3 ♠f6

7 f3 ♖a6

Cebalo gives 7 ... ♖c7 8
d5!

8 b3 e5

9 ♕f2 ♠bd7

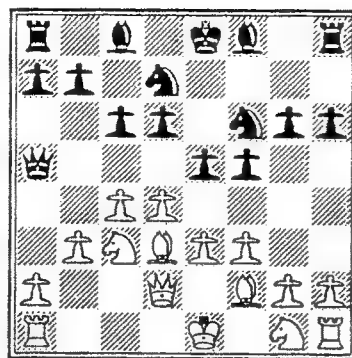
10 e3 ♖a5

11 ♕d3 g6

see following diagram

Cebalo - Vl. Kovacevic,
Yugoslav Ch. 1984.

Simply by strengthening
his pawn position and
putting his pieces on good



squares White has exposed
Black's play as artificial.
He can increase his advan-
tage with ...

12 g4!

... and Cebalo offers the
following analysis:

12 ... fg4

12 ... e4 13 ♠e4±; 12 ...
♠b6 13 a3! ♠ b4±; 12 ... ♠b8
13 gf5 gf5 14 ♠ge2±.

13 ♕g6 ♖d8

14 fg4 ed4

14 ... ♠g4 15 ♕h4 ♠gf6 16
b4! ♠ de5+-

15 ed4 ♠g4

16 ♕h4 ♠gf6

17 ♠ge2±

The conclusion must be
that 2 ... c6 is not entirely
satisfactory.

F) 2 ... Others

a) 2 ... d6?!

Very rare. White could
now engineer a favourable

transposition to the Staun-
ton Gambit with 3 e4! fe4 4
♠c3 but in the only exam-
ple to date a passive move
was chosen, e.g.

3 c3?! ♠d7!

4 e3 ♠gf6

5 ♠d2 e5

6 ♖b3 ♕e7

7 h4?! ♠g4

8 ♠h3 h6

9 ♕e7 ♖e7

and already Black stands
better Kushnir - Levetina,
Dortmund 1977.

b) 2 ... d5?!

When White can play a

quick c2 - c4 this can turn
out to be too risky. Black
doesn't want immediate
contact, e.g.

3 e3! ♖d6

Under the circumstances,
the best chance.

4 c4 ♖b4

5 ♖d2 ♖d2

6 ♠d2 e6

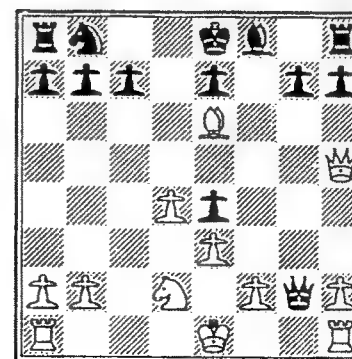
Lebedev - Chigorin, Kiev
1903 and now either the 7
♕f4 of the game, 7 a3 or 7
♠gf3 would produce a
cheerless position for
Black with little hope of
the win.

Illustrative games

Whitehead J - Kobernat

US Open 1988

1 d4 f5 2 ♕g5 d5 3 c4 dc4 4
e3 ♕e6 5 ♠d2 ♠f6 6 ♠gf3
♠e4 7 ♠e4 fe4 8 ♠d2 ♖d5 9
♕c4 ♖g5 10 ♕e6 ♖g2 11 ♖h5



g6 12 ♖d5 ♕g7 13 ♖b7 1 : 0

Wilder - Liberzon

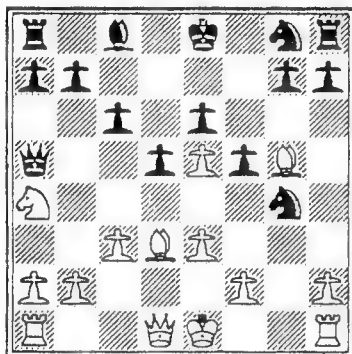
Lone Pine 1981

1 d4 f5 2 ♕g5 c5 3 dc5 ♖a5 4
♠c3 e6 5 e4 fe4 6 ♖h5 g6 7
♖h4 ♕c5 8 0-0-0 ♕f2 9 g3
e3 10 ♕d3 ♠c6 11 ♕g6 hg6 12
♖h8 ♖g5 13 ♖g8 ♕e7 14
♠ge2 ♖h6 15 ♠f4 ♠e5 16
♖b1 d6 17 ♠e6! ♕e6 18 ♖a8
♖h5 19 ♖b7 ♠d7 20 ♠e4
♖f3 21 ♖c6 ♕d8 22 ♖a4 e2
23 ♖c1 ♕e3 24 ♠g5 ♕g5 25
♖a5 ♖c8 26 ♖g5 ♕h3 27
♖he1 ♠e5 28 ♖f4 ♕g2 29
♖f3 ♕f3 30 b3 ♠g4 31 c4

h2 32 ♖c2 1 : 0

Sygułski - Casper
Jurmala 1987

1 d4 f5 2 Qg5 c6 3 ♖c3 d5 4
e3 ♘d7 5 Qd3 ♘df6 6 ♘f3 e6
7 ♘e5 Qd6 8 g4 ♖b6 9 ♘a4
♖a5 10 c3 Qe5 11 de5 ♘g4



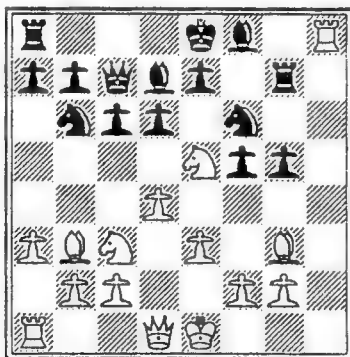
12 Qf4 c5 13 ♖g1 Qd7 14 Qc2
g6 15 ♖b1 c4 16 h3 ♘4h6 17
b4 cb3 18 ab3 ♖c8 19 b4 ♖c7
20 ♖d4 b6 21 b5 ♘f7 22 h4
♖c4 23 ♖b4 ♖d4 24 ed4
♘e7 25 ♖d2 h6 26 Qe3 g5 27
hg5 hg5 28 Qg5 ♖g8 29 f4
♘g5 30 fg5 ♖h8 31 g6 ♖g8
32 Qd1 ♖f8 33 Qh5 ♖g7 34
♖bb1 ♖h8 35 ♖g5 ♖h6 36
Qe2 ♖g6 37 ♖bg1 ♖g5 38
♖g5 ♖h6 39 ♖h5 ♖g7 40
♖g5 ♖h6 41 ♖h5 ♖g6 42
♘b2 Qb5 43 Qb5 ♖h5 44
Qd7 ♖g8 45 Qe6 ♖g2 46 ♖c1
f4 47 ♘d3 f3 48 ♖d1 ♖h4 49
c4 dc4 50 Qc4 ♘f5 0 : 1

Shakhsadov - Klimin
USSR Corres. 1987/88

1 d4 f5 2 Qg5 c6 3 ♖c3 ♖b6
4 e4 ♖b2 5 ♘ge2 fe4 6 ♘e4
♘f6 7 ♘4c3 ♘d5 8 ♘d5 cd5
9 ♖b1 ♖a2 10 ♘c3 ♖a5 11
Qd2 g6 12 Qd3 Qg7 13 ♖f3
♘c6 14 ♘d5 ♖d8 15 0-0
♘d4 16 ♖e4 ♘e6 17 Qb4 Qf6
18 ♘f6 ef6 19 ♖g6! 1 : 0

Marjanovic - Beliavsky
Belgrade 1987

1 d4 f5 2 Qg5 h6 3 Qh4 g5 4
e3 ♘f6 5 Qg3 d6 6 ♘c3 c6 7
h4 ♖g8 8 hg5 hg5 9 Qc4
♖g7 10 a3 ♘bd7 11 ♖h8 ♘b6
12 Qb3 ♖c7 13 ♘f3 Qd7 14
♘e5



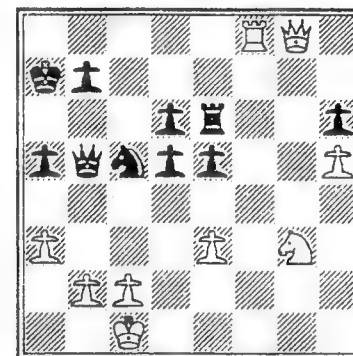
0-0-0 15 ♘d7 ♖d7 16 ♖e2 e6
17 0-0-0 d5 18 Qe5 Qe7 19
♖dh1 ♖gg8 20 ♖g8 ♖g8 21
♘a4 ♖d8 22 ♘b6 ab6 23 Qf6
Qf6 24 g4 ♖h8 25 ♖h8 ♖h8
26 gf5 ♖h1 27 ♖d2 ef5 28 c4
♖b1 29 ♖c3 dc4 30 Qc4 f4 31
♖g4 ♖b8 32 ♖e6 b5 33 ♖f6

♖c1 34 ♖d3 bc4 35 ♖e4 ♖h1
36 ♖f5 ♖a7 37 ♖g5 fe3 38
fe3 ♖a6 39 ♖e6 ♖h3 40 ♖d6
♖h2 41 ♖c5 ♖b2 42 ♖c4 ♖a3
43 d5 b5 44 ♖d4 ♖b4 45
Qe5 cd5 46 ♖f6 ♖a5 47 ♖d5
♖c4 48 ♖d6 ♖d3 49 ♖c6
♖e4 50 ♖d7 ♖e3 51 ♖a1 ♖b4
52 ♖b1 ♖c4 53 ♖a2 ♖b3 54
♖a6 ♖h3 55 Qe8 ♖f3 56 ♖a2
Qc5 57 ♖a7 ♖b4 58 ♖a1 ♖e3
59 ♖f8 ♖c3 60 ♖b1 ♖a4 61
♖d1 ♖a3 62 ♖d5 b4 63 ♖a8
Qb2 64 ♖g2 ♖c2 65 ♖g7
Qa3 66 ♖a7 ♖a4 67 ♖c5 ♖a8
68 ♖f7 ♖f3 69 ♖g8 ♖g3 70
Qh7 ♖c3 71 ♖d6 ♖b2 72 ♖g8
♖c8 73 ♖f7 ♖c4 74 ♖f8 b3
75 ♖e5 Qa3 76 ♖a1 Qb4 77
♖e1 Qa4 78 ♖e8 Qa3 79 ♖e3
♖c8 80 ♖f7 ♖b7 81 ♖g8
♖a8 82 ♖h7 Qa2 83 ♖e6 ♖f3
84 ♖g8 Qb1 85 ♖g6 ♖c1 86
♖h6 Qd1 87 ♖d6 Qe2 88
♖e5 ♖e3 89 ♖b2 ♖f3 90 ♖f6
Qg4 91 Qh7 ♖d3 92 Qh8
♖h3 93 Qg7 ♖g3 94 Qg8
Qh3 95 ♖f7 Qg2 96 Qe8 ♖f3
97 ♖b2 Qf1 98 ♖b1 Qf2 99
Qd7 ♖d5 100 Qe7 ♖e5 101
Qf8 b2 102 Qg8 Qe2 103
♖c2 Qe1 104 Qh7 ♖e7 105
Qg8 ♖b4 0 : 1

Bareev - Malaniuk
Moscow GMA Final 1990

1 d4 f5 2 Qg5 h6 3 Qh4 g5 4
e3 ♘f6 5 Qg3 Qg7 6 h4 g4 7

h5 d6 8 ♘c3 c6 9 Qd3 ♖a5
10 ♘ge2 e5 11 ♖d2 Qe6 12 f4
gf3 13 gf3 ♘bd7 14 a3 0-0-0
15 0-0-0 ♖de8 16 Qf2 ♘h7
17 ♘g3 ♖hf8 18 d5 cd5 19
♘b5 ♖b6 20 ♖b4 ♘c5 21
Qf5 a5 22 Qe6 ♖e6 23 ♖g4
♖b5 24 ♖g7 ♖f3 25 ♖h7 ♖f2
26 ♖hf1 ♖f1 27 ♖f1 Qb8 28
Qf8 Qa7 29 ♖g8



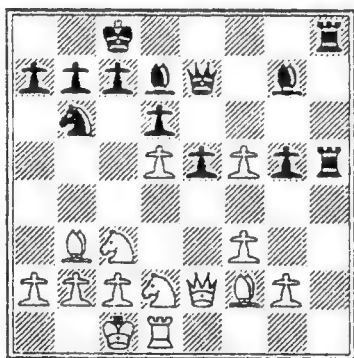
♖d7 30 ♖d8 ♖c7 31 ♖c8 ♖d7
32 ♖d8 ♖c7 33 ♖a8 Qb6 34
b4 ab4 35 ab4 ♘d3 36 Qd2
♘b4 37 c3 d4 38 cb4 ♖c3 39
Qd1 ♖b3 40 Qe1 ♖b4 41 Qf1
♖c4 42 Qg2 de3 43 ♖a1 ♖c6
44 Qh2 ♖e8 45 ♖h7 ♖e7 46
♖b1 Qc7 47 ♖c1 Qb8 48 ♖e3
♖h4 49 Qg2 ♖c4 50 ♖a7
Qc7 51 ♖f1 ♖e8 52 ♖e3 ♖d5
53 Qh2 ♖e6 54 ♖a7 ♖c4 55
♖a3 ♖e6 56 ♖c1 Qb8 57 ♖a1
Qc8 58 ♖a7 Qc7 59 ♘e4
♖c4 60 ♖e3 Qb8 61 ♖a3 Qc6
62 ♖f3 ♖e6 63 ♖f8 ♖c8 64
♖c8 Qc8 65 ♘f6 b5 66 ♖b3
Qc4 67 Qg3 b4 68 ♘d5 ♖c5

69 ♖b4 e4 70 ♗g4 e3 71 ♘d3
e2 72 ♖b1 ♗g5 73 ♗h4 ♖f5
74 ♖e1 ♖f3 ½ : ½

Georgiev Kir - Winants

European Team Ch. 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♗g5 h6 3 ♗h4 g5 4
e3 ♘f6 5 ♗g3 e6 6 h4 ♗g8 7
hg5 hg5 8 ♘c3 d6 9 ♘f3
♗e7 10 ♗c4 ♘bd7 11 ♗b3
♘b6 12 ♗e2 ♗d7 13 0-0-0
0-0-0 14 ♘d2 ♗g7 15 f3 ♗h8
16 e4 ♘h5 17 ♗h5 ♗h5 18 ef5
e5 19 ♗f2 ♗e8 20 d5 ♗eh8



21 g4 ♗h1 22 ♘de4 ♗h8 23
a4 ♗b8 24 a5 ♘c8 25 ♗c4
♗e8 26 a6 b6 27 b3 ♗d1 28
♗d1 ♗h1 29 ♗e1 c6 30 ♗d3 c5
31 ♗b5 ♗b5 32 ♗b5 ♗e7 33
♗c6 ♗f8 34 ♘f6 1 : 0

Rivas - Garcia F

Albacete 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♗g5 g6 3 ♘c3 ♘h6
4 e4 fe4 5 ♘e4 d5 6 ♘c3
♘f7 7 ♗e3 ♗g7 8 ♘f3 c6 9
♗d2 ♗g4 10 ♗e2 ♘d7 11 ♘g5

♘g5 12 ♗g4 ♘f6 13 ♗g5 ♘g4
14 0-0-0 ♘f6 15 f3 ♗f7 16
h4 ♗e8 17 ♗de1 ♗c8 18 ♘e2
c5 19 h5 cd4 20 hg6 hg6 21
♘d4 e5 22 ♘b3 d4 23 ♗b1
♗c6 24 ♘c1 ♗g8 25 ♘d3 ♗a6
26 ♗e2 ♗b6 27 ♗f6 ♗f6 28
♗h6 ♗g7 29 ♗h7 ♗f8 30
♗he1 ♗a5 31 ♘c1 d3 32 cd3
♗c8 33 a3 e4 34 fe4 ♗e5 35
d4 ♗d4 36 e5 ♗c7 37 ♗f1
♗f7 38 ♗eel ♗c4 39 ♗f7 ♗f7
40 ♗h3 ♗e7 41 ♗d1 ♗c6 1 : 0

Peev - Radlovacki

Pancevo 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♗g5 g6 3 ♘c3 ♘h6
4 h4 ♘f7 5 ♘f3 d5 6 ♗f4
♗g7 7 e3 c6 8 ♗d2 ♘d7
9 0-0-0 ♗a5 10 ♗b1 e5 11
de5 ♘de5 12 ♘e5 ♘e5 13 h5
♘f7 14 ♘b5 1 : 0

Ree - Wolff

Palma GMA 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♗g5 g6 3 ♘c3 ♗g7
4 e4 fe4 5 ♘e4 ♘c6 6 d5
♘e5 7 c3 ♘f6 8 ♘f6 ef6 9
♗e3 d6 10 ♗e2 0-0 11 ♘f3 f5
12 ♗d2 ♗f6 13 ♘e5 de5 14 f4
b6 15 0-0 ♗b7 16 ♗c4 ♗d6 17
♗b3 ♗fe8 18 c4 ef4 19 ♗f4
♗c5 20 ♗h1 ♗e4 21 ♗ael
♗ae8 22 ♗c2 ♗e7 23 b4
♗c4 24 ♗b3 ♗f4 25 d6 ♗h8
26 ♗f4 ♗e1 27 d7 ♗f1 28 ♗f1
♗d8 29 ♗c4 1 : 0

Kovacevic VI - Kristiansen

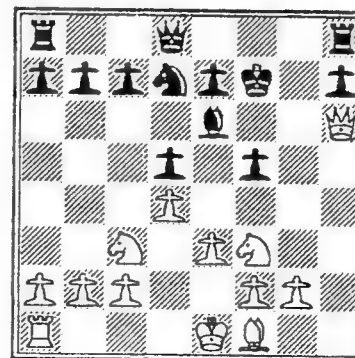
Plovdiv 1983

1 d4 f5 2 ♗g5 g6 3 ♘c3 d5 4
h4 ♗g7 5 e3 c6 6 ♗d3 ♗e6 7
♘f3 ♘d7 8 h5 ♘gf6 9 hg6
hg6 10 ♗h8 ♗h8 11 ♘e2 ♗f7
12 ♘f4 ♘e4 13 ♗e2 ♘f8 14
♗h1 ♗f6 15 ♗h6 ♘e6 16 g4
fg4 17 ♘d2 ♘f4 18 ♗f4 ♘d2
19 ♗d2 ♗a5 20 ♗e2 0-0-0 21
a4 g5 22 ♗g3 ♗e6 23 ♗b1
♗f8 24 b4 ♗d8 25 ♗a3 ♗d7
26 ♗c3 e5 27 de5 ♗g7 28 b5
♗a5 29 ♗b3 ♗f3 30 ♗c5 b6
31 e6 bc5 32 ed7 ♗d7 33 bc6
♗e6 34 ♗b7 ♗g3 35 ♗d7 ♗f6
36 ♗d6 1 : 0

Vaiser - Knezevic

Havana 1985

1 d4 f5 2 ♗g5 g6 3 h4 ♗g7 4
♘c3 d5 5 e3 ♘f6 6 h5 ♘h5 7
♗h5 gh5 8 ♗h5 ♗f8 9 ♘f3
♗e6 10 ♗h6 ♘d7 11 ♗g7 ♗g7
12 ♗g5 ♗f7 13 ♗h5 ♗g7 14
♗g5 ♗f7 15 ♗h6!



♗g8 16 ♘g5 ♗g5 17 ♗g5 ♘f6

18 0-0-0 ♗d6 19 ♘e2 ♗g8 20
♗h6 ♗g6 21 ♗h1 ♗g7 22 ♘f4
♗h6 23 ♗g1 ♗d7 24 ♗e2 c5
25 dc5 ♗c5 26 ♗f3 e6 27 g4
fg4 28 ♗g4 ♗f7 29 ♗f3 ♗f8
30 ♗g5 ♗g7 31 ♗e5 ♘e8 32
♗b8 ♗c6 33 c4 ♗f8 34 cd5
ed5 35 ♘d5?! ♗f7 36 ♗e4??
♗d6!-+ 37 ♗h1 ♗d5 38 ♗h7
♗g8 39 ♗d3 ♗e4 0 : 1

Zaichik - Kramnik

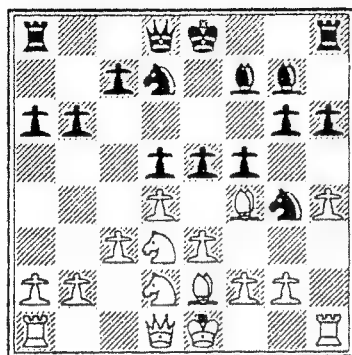
Moscow GMA 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♗g5 g6 3 ♘c3 d5 4
e3 ♗g7 5 h3 ♘f6 6 g4 c6 7
gf5 ♗f5 8 ♗d3 ♗d3 9 ♗d3
♘bd7 10 f4 ♘b6 11 ♘ge2
♘c4 12 0-0-0 ♗a5 13 ♗b1
♗b4 14 b3 b5 15 ♗a1 ♘d6 16
♗f6 ef6 17 h4 f5 18 h5 ♗f7 19
♗d2 a5 20 ♘c1 ♘e4 21 ♘e4
de4 22 ♗b4 ab4 23 ♗b1
♗hd8 24 ♘e2 c5 25 hg6 hg6
26 ♗h7 ♗d7 27 c3 bc3 28
♘c3 cd4 29 ed4 ♗g8 30 ♗h2
♗d4 31 ♗d4 ♗d4 32 ♘b5 ♗e3
33 ♗h4 ♗d8 34 a4 ♗f2 35
♗h1 g5 36 fg5 f4 37 ♘c3 e3
38 ♘e4 ♗g3 39 ♗h6 e2 40
♗g6 ♗f7 0 : 1

Schinis - Pyhala

European Team Ch. 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♗g5 g6 3 ♘f3 ♗g7
4 ♘c3 d5 5 e3 ♗e6 6 h4 a6 7
♘e2 h6 8 ♗f4 ♘d7 9 c3
♘gf6 10 ♘c1 ♗f7 11 ♘d3
♘g4 12 ♗e2 b6 13 ♘d2 e5



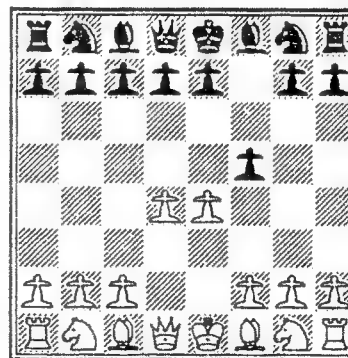
14 de5 Qge5 15 Qe5 Qe5 16

Qf3 Qf3 17 Qf3 0-0 18 Qd3
c6 19 0-0-0 h5 20 g3 b5 21
a3 a5 22 Qd2 b4 23 Ra1 Qb6
24 Qhb1 Qfd8 25 Qe1 bc3 26
bc3 Qc5 27 Qc1 Qd7 28 Qf1
Qb7 29 Qd1 Qb2 30 Qg1 a4
31 Qg2 Qe6 32 Qab1 Qb1 33
Qb1 Qa3 34 Qb7 Qc8 35 Qb1
Qc3 36 Qa4 d4 37 Qb3 Qd5
38 e4 fe4 39 Qc8 Qh7 40
Qd5 Qf3 41 Qg1 cd5 42 Qb8
1:0

3 The Staunton Gambit

The Staunton Gambit

1 d4 f5
2 e4!?



The Staunton Gambit is a dangerous weapon. White decides that Black has weakened his king-side and blasts open the game. Is this justified or not?

Like all very sharp openings, the Staunton has been deeply analysed. Thus new ideas turn up very rarely these days. In fact I've been

struggling to find any recent master games with 2 e4. The verdict seems to be that if Black plays with care, but at the same time injects a bit of enterprise then he has enough resources to at least hold his own.

But don't let me deter you if you wish to venture this exciting gambit. Only be alert that if Black knows his stuff you will have to combine your desire to attack with the eye of objectivity. If you can sense the moment to bale out (and only if you can sense that moment) then the Staunton is still worth playing.

2 ... fe4

There is no convenient way to decline, e.g.

i) 2 ... d6? (Balogh's

Defence) 3 *ef5* *Qf5* 4 *Qd3* *Qd3* 5 *Wd3* *Qc6* 6 *Qf3* *e6* 7 *O-O* *Wd7* 8 *c4±* The pawn on *e6* and the white squares are creaking.

ii) 2 ... *e6*. Even worse. 3 *ef5* *ef5* 4 *Qd3* *d6* 5 *Qf3* *Qf6* 6 *O-O* *Qe7* 7 *Wf1±* *e6* is weak and Black has no satisfactory square for his queen's bishop.

3 *Qc3*

3 *Qd2* is a peculiar possibility investigated by American players in the fifties. To my eye it looks unnatural but the knight aims for *e5* by *Qc4 - e5*.

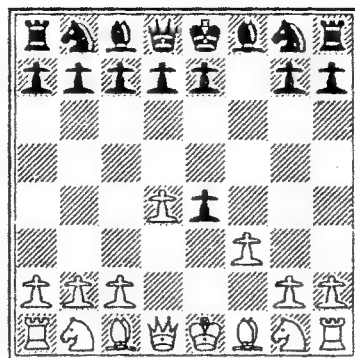
There are two ways for Black to get a good game, e.g.

3 ... *Qf6* 4 *g4* (4 *f3* *Qc6* 5 *fe4* *e5* 6 *Qgf3* *ed4* 7 *e5* *Qg4* ⚡ Schwarz) 4 ... *d5* 5 *g5* *Qfd7* 6 *f3* *e5* 7 *fe4* *Qe7!* ⚡ Bellin.

3 ... *d5* 4 *f3* *Qf6* 5 *fe4* *de4* 6 *Qc4* *Qc6!* Δ ... *Qf5*. With his development accelerating Black has a very good game already.

It is hardly surprising that this idea is unpopular.

A further third move possibility for White is 3 *f3!*?



If Black now takes the pawn White tends to get a better version of the normal Staunton because he retains the option of *c2 - c3*, a reinforcement which can be useful in some lines.

But as usual a counter in the centre resolves any difficulty, e.g. 3 ... *e5!* 4 *de5* *Qc6* 5 *Wd5* *ef3* (5 ... *Wf7!* 6 *f4* *d6* 7 *ed6* *cd6* 8 *Qb5* *Qd7* 9 *Qc3* *Qf6* ∞ Bellin) 6 *Qf3* *Qge7* 7 *Wf4* *d5!* 8 *ed6* *Wd6* 9 *Qf4* *Qf5* = Elo - Powers, Milwaukee 1948.

3 ... *d5* is not as good, e.g. 4 *fe4* *de4* 5 *Qc3* *Qf6* 6 *Qg5* when White has been let of the hook into a more regular line.

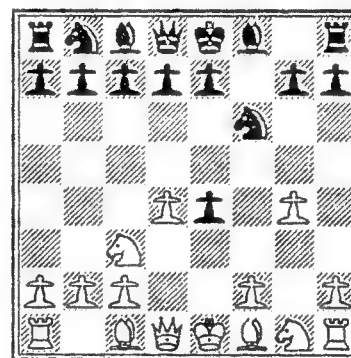
Note that it is vigorous play that gets results for Black. The timing of moves such as *e7 - e5* or *d7 - d5* is crucial to the success of Black's defence.

3 ... *Qf6*

There are now three distinct attacking systems to analyse:

- A) 4 *g4*
- B) 4 *f3*
- C) 4 *Qg5!*

A) 4 *g4?*!



In the hands of a tactician this wild attack may still be worth a try. Theoretically speaking, it must be regarded as very dubious.

4 ... *h6!*

Other continuations are possible, e.g.

i) 4 ... *d5* 5 *g5!* *Qg8* (after 5 ... *Qg4* 6 *Qe2!* *Qe2* 7 *Wf2* *Qfd7* 8 *Qd5* *Qc6* 9 *Wf4* *e5* 10 *Qf3* White stands better) 6 *f3!* *e5* (6 ... *ef3* is superior, e.g. 7 *Wf3* *Qc6!* [7 ... *e5!*? 8 *de5* *Qb4!* 8 *Qe3* *e5* with counterplay) 7 *fe4* *de4* 8

Qe4?! (8 *d5!* =) Bronstein - Dobosz, Sandomierz 1976. Trajkovic now gives 8 ... *Wd4* 9 *Wf3* *Qe6!* 10 *c3* *Wb6* with a clear advantage to Black.

ii) 4 ... *g6* 5 *g5* *Qh5* 6 *Qe4* *d5* 7 *Qg3* *Qg7* 8 *Qf3* *c5* 9 *c3* *Qg4* 10 *Qd3* *cd4* 11 *Wf4* *Qc6* 12 *Qd4* *Wd7* ∞ Wedensky - Kusminich, Leningrad 1951.

iii) 4 ... *e6* ?! 5 *g5* *Qd5* 6 *Qe4* *Wf7* 7 *Qf3* *Qc6* 8 *c4* *Qb6* 9 *Qc3* *e5* 10 *Qe3* with better play for White, e.g. 10 ... *Wb4* 11 *a3!* *Wb2* 12 *Qd2* Δ *Wf2* Chess Digest 1971.

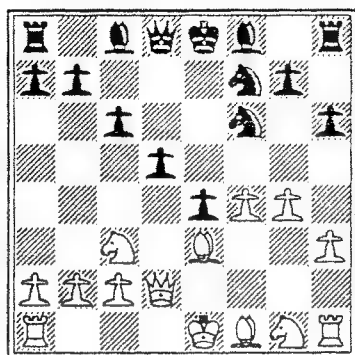
iv) 4 ... *Qc6?*! 5 *g5!* *Qg8* 6 *d5* *Qe5* 7 *Qe4±*

With 4 ... *h6!* Black does not allow White to catch his *f6* knight off balance. But both 4 ... *d5* and 4 ... *g6* are equally playable.

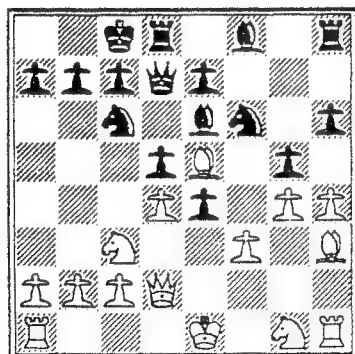
White has made differing attempts to justify the individualistic 4 *g4*, none of which convince:

i) 5 *f3* *d5* 6 *h3!*? (6 *Qg2* *e5!* 7 *de5* *Qg4!* 8 *fg4* *Wf4* 9 *Wf1* *Qc5* -+ Δ ... *Wf8*) 6 ... *Qc6* 7 *Qe3* *e5!* 8 *de5* *Qe5* 9 *f4* *Qf7* 10 *Wd2* *c6* ⚡ Bronstein - M. Gurevich Moscow TV 1987. Black is a pawn up.

see following diagram

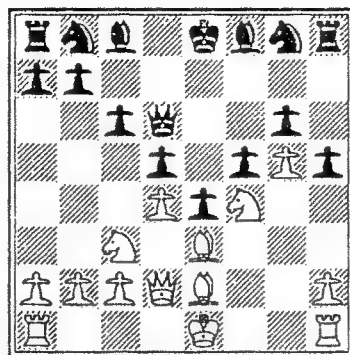


ii) 5 h4, recommended by Kuzminich but 5 ... d5! 6 Qh3 Qc6 7 Qf4 g5! 8 Qe5 Qe6 is at least equal for Black given his extra pawn. Jurkov - Persitz, USSR Corres. 1967 continued 9 f3 Qd7 10 Qd2 0-0-0

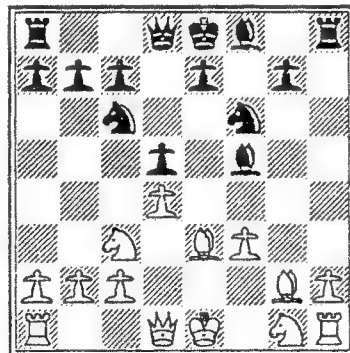


iii) 5 f4 d5! 6 Qe2 g6! 7 Qe3 h5 8 g5 Qg8 9 Qd2 e6 10 f5 ef5 11 Qh3 c6 12 Qf4 Qd6 Szabo - Alexander, Amsterdam 1954.

see following diagram

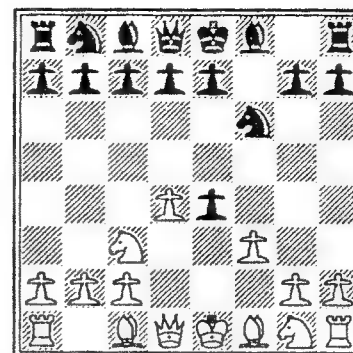


iv) 5 g5, consistent but 5 ... hg5 6 Qg5 d5! 7 f3 (7 Qd2 Qf5 8 0-0-0 c6 9 f3 Qbd7 10 Qg2 Qa5) 7 ... Qf5 8 Qg2 (8 Qe2 Qc6 9 0-0-0 Qd7 Bellin) 8 ... e3! 9 Qe3 Qc6 and Black is for preference.



So the cupboard is very bare after 4 ... h6. White has fractured his position and I don't believe he can drum up enough attacking chances to compensate.

B) 4 f3



Quite consistent. Before embarking on the attack White wants to rid himself of the obstructing e4 pawn. He hopes to decisively accelerate his development. On the other hand Black now has an important pawn majority in the centre. He can use these pawns either to cover his king position or to keep the White pieces at bay.

Black must be resolute and stick to his guns if he wants to survive.

We examine his possibilities in ascending order of merit.

Bi) 4 ... e6?

Bii) 4 ... e3?!

Biii) 4 ... Qc6

Biv) 4 ... d5!

Bv) 4 ... ef3!

Bi) 4 ... e6?

Far too passive. Black just can't sit back like this and invite White to knock his head off. One game should suffice as a deterrent, e.g.

5	fe4	Qb4
6	e5	Qd5
7	Qd3	0-0
8	Qd2	b6
9	Qh3	Qc6
10	Qd3	g6
11	Qg4	Qe8
12	Qf3	Qce7
13	Qe4	Qd2
14	Qd2	Qf7
15	c4	Qf4
16	Qf4	Qf4
17	Qf6	Qg7
18	Qe4	Qb8
19	g4	d5
20	cd5	Qfd7
21	g5	Qd8
22	h4	c5
23	h5	Qb7
24	hg6	hg6
25	Qh7	Qf8
26	Qah1	1:0

Donner - de Moura, Holland 1951.

Bii) 4 ... e3?!

Also rather dubious. Black reasons that the pawn on f3 might hamper White's natural development yet he presents him

with a tempo! This doesn't seem consistent to me.

5 Qe3 d5

5 ... e6 has also been seen but the sentence imposed in the last section should still be meted out, e.g. 6 Qd3 Qe7 7 Bd2 b6 8 Ch3! Qa6 9 0-0-0 Qd3 10 Bd3 (Black has eliminated the dangerous bishop, but at what cost!) 10 ... Cc6 11 Cf4 Cb4? 12 $\text{We2}\pm$ Kotov - Polyak, USSR 1937. Black went down to the not very surprising attack with g4 and h4.

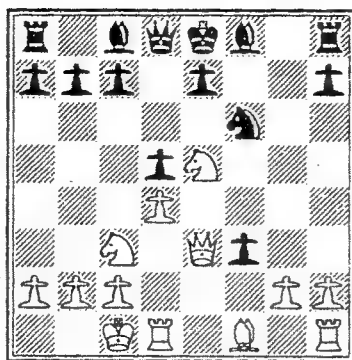
6 Bd2

Or 6 f4 Cc6 7 Cf3 Qg4 8 h3 Qf3 9 Bf3 e6 10 a3 Qd6 11 $\text{Qd3}\pm$ Ratner - Aratowski, Vilnius 1949. Where does Taimanov get these games from?

6 ... Cbd7
7 Ch3 Cb6
8 Cf4 g5?!
9 Cd3 Cc4
10 Bf2 g4
11 Ce5 Ce3
12 We3 gf3
13 0-0-0 \pm ↑

see following diagram

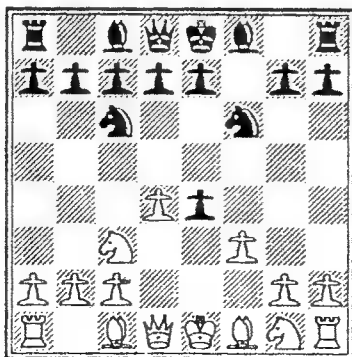
Gulko - Knezevic, USSR 1973.



Do you really want to be Black in this variation? Is it sensible to allow the opponent a massive advantage in development? Does the pawn on f3 really inhibit White when he really can use it to support g2 - g4 later on?

If you answered yes to any one of these questions I can heartily recommend snap as an alternative intellectual pastime.

Biii) 4 ... Cc6



Much more like it. Black prepares to answer a capture on e4 with e7 - e5.

5 fe4

5 d5 is aggressive but if White can't do better than 5 ... Ce5 6 fe4 (6 Bd4!? , 6 Qf4 Δ 6 ... Cg6 7 Qg3 ef3 8 $\text{Bf3}\infty$) 6 ... d6 7 Qf4 (7 Cf3!? Cf3 8 Bf3 e5 9 Qb5 Qd7 10 0-0 Qe7 11 Qd7 maybe \pm Dommes - Radashkovich, USSR 1972) 7 ... Cg6 8 Qb5 Qd7 9 Qd7 Bd7 10 Cge2 e5= Kotov - Simagin, Moscow 1946, then he will have to rely on the text.

An exchange of light squared bishops theoretically helps White in his battle to conquer e6 but Black catches up in development.

5 ... e5
6 de5!

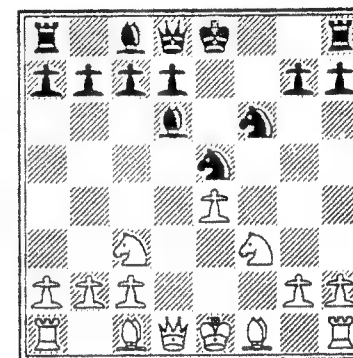
Strongest and maybe White can now get a slight edge. It would be unwise to permit 6 d5 Cd4 when Black will follow up with Qf8 - c5 and obtain good counterchances, e.g. 7 Cf3 Qc5 8 Qg5 d6 9 Cd4 Qd4 10 Qb5 c6 11 dc6 0-0! 12 Qc4 Ch8 13 Cd5 Qf2 14 Bf1 Cd5! 15 Qd8 Ce3 16 Be2 Qg4 17 Qd3 Qd1 18 Rad1 Rad8 0 : 1 Verhoeff - Becx, Guernsey

1987.

6 ... Ce5
7 Cf3

After 7 Qf4 Averbach recommends 7 ... Cg6 8 Qg3 Qb4 . The bishop on g3 is out play with d7 - d6 coming up.

7 ... Qd6



Peculiar but Black has settled on this because 7 ... d6 does not equalise, e.g. 7 ... d6 8 Qf4! and now:

a) 8 ... Qg4? 9 Qe5! de5 10 Bd8 Δ $\text{Ce5}\pm$

b) 8 ... Cg6 9 Qg3 Ch5 (9 ... Qe6 10 Cd4 Qf7 11 $\text{Cf5}\pm$ Euwe) 10 Qf2 Chf4 11 Qd4 c6 12 Bd2 Ba5 13 Qe3 Ce6 14 $\text{Qc4}\pm$ Furman - Levenfish USSR Ch. 1949.

c) 8 ... Cf3 9 Bf3 Qe6 (9 ... Qg4 10 Bf2 Qe7 11 $\text{Qc4}\pm$) 10 Qd3 Qe7 11 0-0 0-0 12 e5 \pm Taimanov.

A lot of dynamic energy is taken out of the Black

position if he shuts down his dark squared bishop, hence 7 ... Qd6. An exchange on f3 is planned followed (hopefully) by Qe5 and d7 - d6.

White has two important choices:

Billa) ♖b5!?

Bilib) ♖g5!

Billa) 8 ♖b5!?

Putting Black under pressure and forcing an exact reply.

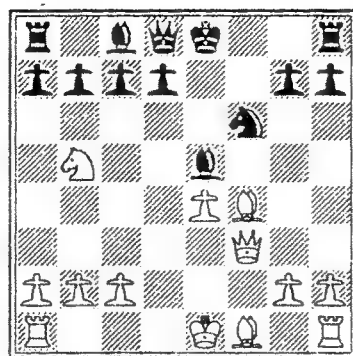
8 ... ♖f3

9 ♖f3 ♖e5

9 ... ♖e7 is horrible, e.g. 10 ♖d6 ♖d6 11 ♖d2 Δ 0-0-0± and 9 ... ♖b4 rather strands the bishop out of play, e.g. 10 c3 ♖a5 11 ♖g5 ♖e7 12 0-0-0 d6 (12 ... ♖e4? 13 ♖e4 ♖e4 14 ♖e1 d5 15 ♖c4±) 13 ♖f6 ♖f6 14 ♖d6! cd6 15 ♖h5 ♖e7 16 ♖a5 Chramsov - Launs, Moscow 1975. Black's plan of ♖b4 - a5 - b6 followed by d7 - d6 is sound enough but it takes too long to execute.

10 ♖f4

see following diagram



Continuing with forcing play. White reckons with either 10 ... ♖f4 11 ♖f4 d6 12 e5!± or 10 ... d6 11 ♖e5 de5 12 ♖c3±

10 ... ♖e7

Δ 11 ♖c7 ♖c7 and ... d5.

11 0-0-0 0-0!

11 ... ♖d8 was previously played but it allows White too much leeway, e.g. 12 ♖g3! ♖e8 (12 ... ♖e4? 13 ♖e5! ♖g3 14 ♖c7 ♖e8 15 ♖d6) 13 ♖e5 ♖e5 14 ♖g7 ♖e4 15 ♖e5 ♖e5 16 ♖c4± Black can't entertain too many hopes of equality with his king in the centre.

12 ♖c4

Taimanov's suggestion. Bellin correctly adds that 12 ♖c7 ♖c7 13 ♖c7 d5 is slightly better for Black.

12 ... ♖h8

13 ♖hf1 ♖f4

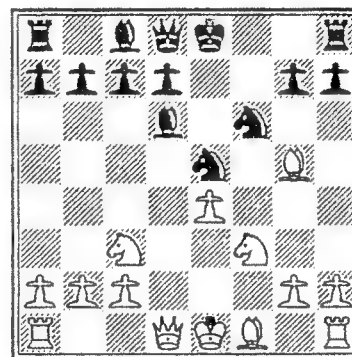
14 ♖f4 d6=

Black has got rid of his

bad bishop and can look forward to the middlegame with confidence.

In fact this is a typical Staunton scenario. White has the early chances but he must commit his position to get them.

Bilib) 8 ♖g5!



I prefer this move on general grounds although it is criticised in most opening works on the Dutch.

9 ... h6

9 ♖h4 ♖g6

Experience suggests that Black should get out of the pin as quickly as possible. The natural 9 ... 0-0 is answered by 10 ♖d4! and White stands better, e.g. 10 ... ♖e8 11 ♖g3 ♖fg4 12 0-0-0 a6 13 ♖e2 ♖h8 14 ♖hf1 ♖c6 15 ♖d2 ♖g3 16 hg3± Gutman - Ivanov,

USSR 1977.

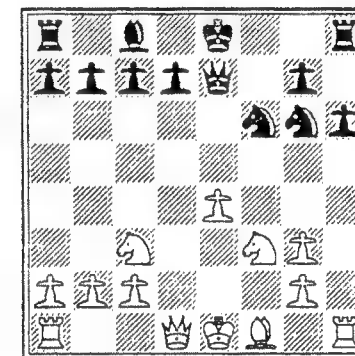
Another plus point for 9 ... ♖g6 is that Black is also doing his best to unclog the jam of pieces on the queen-side.

10 ♖g3!

10 ♖f2 ♖e7!

10 ... ♖g3

11 hg3 ♖e7



12 ♖d4!

An effective centralisation.

12 ... d6

13 0-0-0!

13 ♖c4 should be met by 13 ... ♖e6 14 0-0-0 ♖c4 15 ♖c4 0-0-0! = Grigorian - Tal, USSR Ch. 1972, concluding 16 ♖d5 ♖d5 17 ed5 ½ : ½.

The point of 13 0-0-0 is to meet 13 ... ♖e6 with 14 ♖d5!

13 ... 0-0

14 ♖c4! ♖h8

14 ... ♖e6 15 ♖d5±

15 $\text{d5}\pm$

White has kept his opening initiative alive, although Black is still very solid.

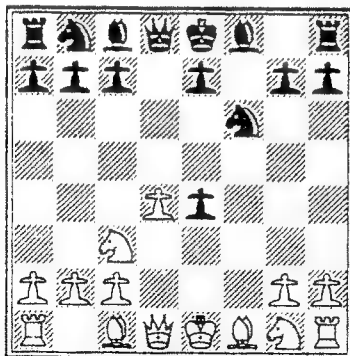
We can therefore conclude that even if Black plays very exactly after 4 ... c6 he cannot quite make it to equality.

Biv) 4 ... d5!

Murky. Black doesn't give a hoot about his pawn structure. He just wants to maintain a bridgehead on e4.

I think this is one of Black's best ideas because White doesn't find it that easy to regain his pawn.

5 fe4 de4



6 Qg5

This is not a particularly well-explored position. 6 Qc4 appears logical but Black has two interesting

replies:

i) 6 ... $\text{e5!?$ 7 de5 (7 dge2? ed4 8 $\text{d4 Qg4}\mp$; 7 Qg5 ed4 8 $\text{de4 Qe7}\infty$) 7 ... Qd1 8 $\text{d1 dg4!}=\text{}$

ii) 6 ... c6 7 $\text{dge2 e5!?$ 8 Qg5! ed4! (8 ... d4 9 O-O Qg4 10 $\text{Qe1}\uparrow$ Maroja - Padevsky, Virovitica 1976) 9 de4 (9 Qf6 Qf6 10 de4 Qb4 11 c3 Qh4 12 d2g3 dc3 13 bc3 Qc3 with an attack) 9 ... Qb4 10 c3 dc3 11 d4c3 Qd1 12 d1 de4 and Black has the initiative (Kovacevic).

Notice the importance of the central counter $\text{e7} - \text{e5}$ and the following counterplay on the dark squares.

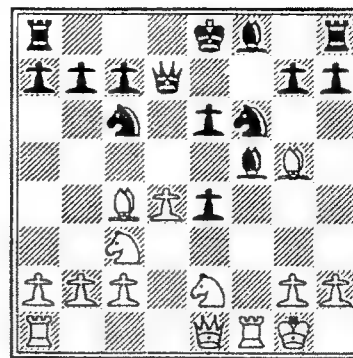
I would hope that this analysis could be verified by an over the board trial but then who would take White?

6 ... Qf5!

7 dge2

We take this as the main line because it has been most recently played.

7 Qc4 is an alternative but I don't rate it. Black should build up a consistent attack against the d4 pawn, e.g. 7 ... c6! 8 dge2 Qd7 9 O-O e6! (but not 9 ... e5 10 Qf6 gf6 11 d5 Qg7 12 Qf5! Furman - Lutikov USSR 1950) 10 Qe1



White could now try to jettison his weakness by 10 d5 ed5 11 d5 but Black soon builds up the initiative, e.g. 11 ... O-O-O! 12 d6 Qc5 13 Qh1 Qd1 14 Qad1 Qd1 15 Qd1 gf6 16 $\text{Qf6 Qf8}\mp$ Taimanov.

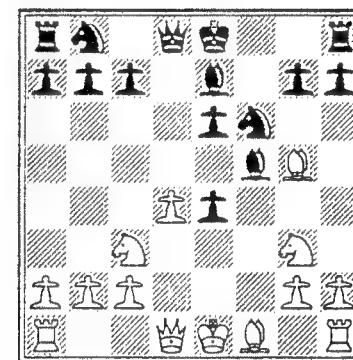
Therefore he prepares with 10 Qe1 , the transfer of his queen's rook to d1.

An old correspondence game shows the correct treatment for Black, e.g.

10 ... O-O-O! 11 Qd1 Qa5! 12 Qb5 c6 13 Qa4 Qc4! In order to preserve his bishop White has let the Black knight into an active square. Schulz - Wille, Corres 1957 continued 14 d5 (14 Qb3 (!) Qa5 [14 ... Qb2 15 Qb1] 15 Qg3 Qb3 16 $\text{ab3 Qb4!}\infty$) 14 ... Qc5 15 Qh1 Qe3 16 dc6 Qc7 and Black had good chances in this sharp position.

A final attempt to rely on development with 7 Qd2 ran up against 7 ... e6 8 h3 Qd6 9 O-O-O h6 10 Qf6 Qf6 11 Qc4 Qc6 12 dge2 O-O-O 13 Qhf1 Qa5! 14 Qb5 Qg5 15 $\text{Qf4 a6}\mp$ Arbakhov - Gleizerov, USSR 1984. Black's control of the centre eliminated any danger and he is now a sound pawn up.

7 ... e6
8 d3 Qe7



Either this move or 8 ... Qb4 are good. Martinez - Byrne, Nice Ol. 1974 went on 9 Qc4 (9 Qd2) 9 ... c6! 10 O-O Qd4 11 Qd4 Qd4 12 Qf6 gf6 13 Qce4 Qe4 14 de4 f5 15 Qg5 Qc2! 16 de6 Qa1 17 Qc7 Qd7 18 $\text{Qa8 Qc2}\mp$

9 Qd2 h6
10 Qe3 Qbd7
11 Qe2 Qb6
12 $\text{O-O-O Qd7}\mp$

Gulko - M. Gurevich
USSR Ch. 1985.

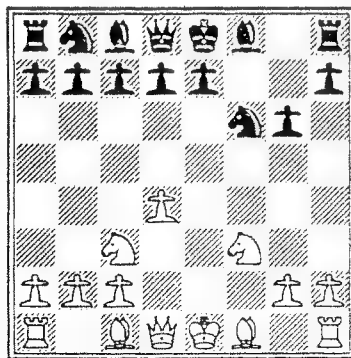
White has done no more than develop his pieces and he remains a pawn down. Gurevich exploited his advantage in model fashion and you can find the remainder of this game at the end of the chapter.

The overall assessment of 4 ... d5! must therefore favour Black. Unless White can find some way of regaining his missing central pawn and leave Black with the worse pawn structure he may have to turn to 4 Qg5.

Bv) 4 ... ef3!

Another good idea although more suited to the patient defender. White probably has enough pressure for equality but no more.

5 Qf3 g6



Both 5 ... d5 and 5 ... e6

have also been tried but they have been in some way found wanting. For example:

a) 5 ... d5 6 Qe5!

ai) 6 ... Qf5 7 g4 Qe6 8 g5 Qfd7 9 Qh5 g6 10 Qg6 Qf7 11 Qd3 Qg7 12 Rf1! Qe5 13 de5 hg6 14 Qe2 Δ Qf4, 0-0-0± Mikenas - Kotov, USSR Ch. 1949.

aii) 6 ... g6 7 h4! (as energetic as possible please) 7 ... Qbd7 (7 ... Qf5 8 g4 Qe4 9 Rf2±; 7 ... Qg7 8 h5 gh5 9 Qg5↑ Taimanov) 8 h5 Qe5 (8 ... gh5 9 Qe2±) 9 de5 Qh5 10 Rf5! gh5 11 Qh5 Qd7 12 e6 Qe6 13 Qf4 with a terrific attack.

5 ... d5 is too committal at this early stage.

b) 5 ... e6?! Passive. 6 Qd3! c5 7 0-0 Qe7 (7 ... cd4 8 Qe4±) 8 Qe5 0-0 9 Qg5 d6 10 Qf6 Qf6 11 Qh5 g6 12 Qg6±

So 5 ... g6 not only plans a fianchetto but also reinforces the Black king position. Black doesn't reveal what he will do with his central pawns as yet.

6 Qf4 (!)

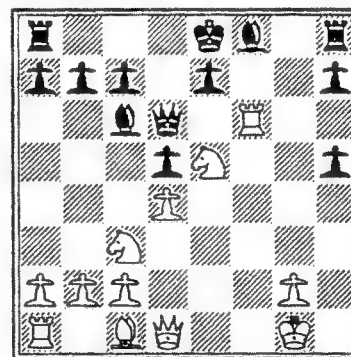
White can interpret the position in a variety of attacking ways, e.g.

i) 6 Qd3 d6! (6 ... Qg7 7

0-0 d6 8 Qe1! 0-0 9 Qg5±) 7 Qg5 Qg4 8 Qd2 Qh6= Schneider.

ii) 6 h4 d6 7 Qd3 Qg4 8 Qg5 Qc6 9 Qd2 Qd7!

Note the flexible plan that Black adopts in each of these examples. He reserves the option of castling queen-side. As a contrast see Simic - Jovcic, Yugoslavia 1973 where Black committed himself, e.g. 6 h4 d5? 7 Qe5! Qc6 8 Qb5 Qd7 9 Qc6 Qc6 10 h5 gh5 11 0-0 Qd6 12 Rf6!



12 ... ef6 13 Qh5 Qe7 14 Qg5 Qe8 15 Qh4 Rf8 16 Qf4± and White has a terrific, probably winning attack. 6 ... d5 was pathetic.

iii) 6 Qg5. The major alternative to 6 Qf4 but Black is not in a great deal of danger, e.g. 6 ... Qg7 7 Qc4 (7 Qd3 0-0! 8 Qd2 d6 9 0-0-0 Qg4! 10 Rde1 Qc6 11

Qc4 Qh8 12 Qe6 Qe6 13 Re6 Qd7 14 Rf1! Rf8 was Karaklaic - Matulovic, Yugoslav Ch. 1961. Black is a solid pawn up) 7 ... c6! 8 d5 d6 9 Qd2 e6! 10 de6 d5 11 Qb3 Qe6 12 Qe2 Qd6 13 Qd4 Qd7! Byrne and Mednis.

White expects rapid and easy development as well as enduring pressure for his pawn. he gets the first after 6 Qg5, the second he does not.

6 ... Qg7
7 Qd2 0-0
8 Qh6

White could hope to do better with either:

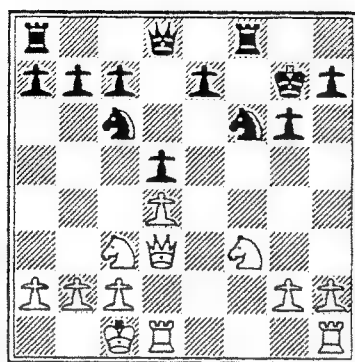
i) 8 0-0-0! d5! 9 Qe5 (9 Qd3, 9 Rf1 Δ h4, Pachman, Bellin) 9 ... Qbd7 10 Qb1 c6∞/= Kuzminich.

ii) 8 d5!? Δ 8 ... d6 (8 ... c6 9 d6!; 8 ... e6 9 d6! Taimanov) 9 0-0-0 Taimanov.

I agree with Bellin that a good defensive player would happily take Black's position and keep the extra pawn.

8 ... d5
9 Qg7 Qg7
10 0-0-0 Qf5
11 Qd3 Qd3
12 Qd3 Qc6

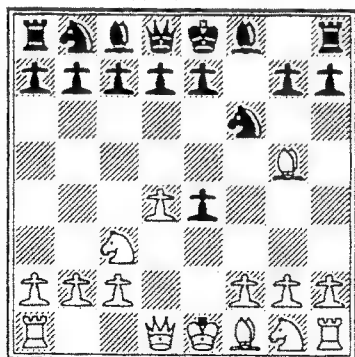
see following diagram



Bronstein - Alexander,
Hastings 1953/54.

Bronstein suggests 10 Qd3 c6 11 O-O Qg4 12 e5 as an improvement when White has some initiative for the sacrificed pawn. Perhaps Black should start to think about giving his material back, e.g. 12 ... e5 13 de5 e4 when the game is roughly equal.

C) 4 Qg5!



The best try for the initiative. White sets up a possible threat Qf6 to be

followed by e4 and prevents 4 ... d5?, e.g. 5 Qf6 ef6 6 h5+ g6 7 d5±. He retains the option of transposing to an f2 - f3 system at a convenient moment.

There is no necessity at all for Black to panic. He has several calm, wholly reliable defences at his disposal.

In ascending order of strength we have:

Ci) 4 ... g6?, 4 ... d6?!

Cii) 4 ... c6!?

Ciii) 4 ... e6!?

Civ) 4 ... b6!

Cv) 4 ... c6!

Ci) 4 ... g6?, 4 ... d6?!

As White can force an advantage against either of these moves there seems little point in ever playing them again.

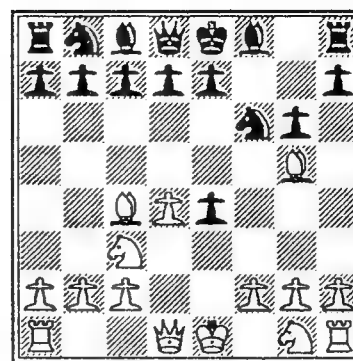
4 ... g6?

Taimanov devotes a lot of space to analysing 5 f3 and 5 h4. Whilst these moves may be good ...

5 Qc4!

see following diagram

... is even better. The Soviet analyst Hachaturov, whose idea this is, shows



that Black will find it difficult to escape, e.g.

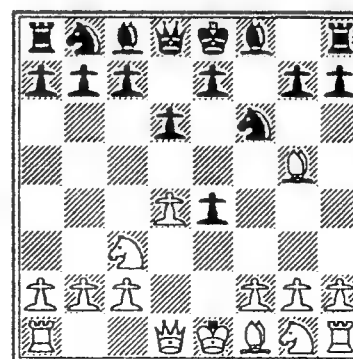
a) 5 ... Qg7 6 e2! c6 7 Qf6 ef6 8 e4 e7 9 d5±

b) 5 ... c6 6 Qf6 ef6 7 d5! Qg7 8 d4±

c) 5 ... d5 6 Qf6 ef6 7 Qd5 f5 8 e2 c6 9 Qb3 d4 10 f3 f6 11 O-O-0±

I don't see any other real alternatives for Black which contest White's overpowering presence in the centre.

4 ... d6?!

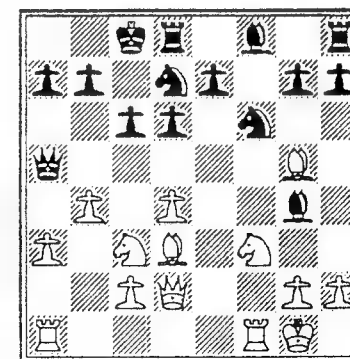


An experimental idea of Richard Reti which plans rapid development of the queen-side whilst guarding e5. White must confront this plan with rapid development.

5 f3!

The plausible 5 Qc4 c6! 6 d5 bd7 7 f3 e5 8 e2 ef3 9 f3 c4 10 Qf6 b6 11 Qh4 d5! sees Black mixing it up with good effect, but if White substitutes 6 f3!, e.g. 6 ... ef3 7 f3 Qg4 8 O-O bd7 9 h3 Qf3 10 f3 he can count on a clear advantage.

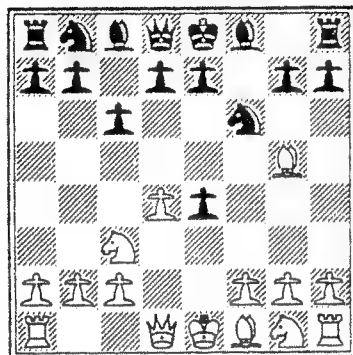
5	...	ef3
6	f3	Qg4
7	d2	c6
8	d3	bd7
9	O-O!	a5
10	a3	O-O-0
11	b4±	



Schafer - Brinckmann,
Correspondence 1925.

If Black goes passive in the centre against the Staunton Gambit, he can expect to struggle; a theme exemplified by 4 ... g6 and 4 ... d6.

4 ... c6!?



In itself an ingenious idea. Black prepares ♗d8 - b6 or more often ♗d8 - a5. Unfortunately ingenious ideas have the habit of being seized upon and analysed to death especially in these ruthless days.

5 f3!

This is the wrong time for 5 ♕f6?, e.g. 5 ... ef6 6 ♖e4 d5! (6 ... ♗b6). White's dark squares are a bit dodgy and Black has two good bishops. One example will suffice, e.g. 7 ♖g3 ♕d6 (7 ... ♕e6 8 ♕d3 ♖d7) 8 ♕d3 0-0 9 ♗f3 f5 10 ♖le2 g6 11 0-0-0 ♗g5 12 ♗b1 f4 Horwitz - Dake, USA 1933.

Black is taking over.

After 5 f3 we have a variety of inferior tries and if you will excuse me I want to be as brief as possible.

a) 5 ... e3? doesn't hinder White at all. 6 ♕e3 d5 7 ♕d3 ♖bd7 8 f4! g6 9 ♖f3 ♖g4 10 ♗d2 ♖df6± Schwarz. Schwarz gives some funny lines but this is not one of them.

b) 5 ... ♗b6? A cheapo move. After 6 fe4! ♗b2 7 ♕d2, White is building up a massive initiative, e.g. 7 ... ♖e4?! 8 ♖e4 ♗d4 9 ♕d3 d5 10 ♖f3± Schneider.

c) 5 ... ef3? You would think this was critical, but Black is on the rack already, e.g. 6 ♖f3 and now:

ci) 6 ... g6 7 ♗d2 ♕g7 8 0-0-0 0-0 9 ♖le1± (at least).

cii) 6 ... d5 7 ♕d3 ♕g4 8 h3 ♕f3 9 ♗f3 ♖bd7 10 0-0-0± Δ ♖le1 - e6.

ciii) 6 ... e6 7 ♕d3 ♕e7 8 ♖e5!±

civ) 7 ♕d3! (7 ♕c4!) 7 ... ♕g4 8 0-0 (8 h3!) 8 ... ♗a5 9 ♗d2 ♖bd7 10 b4 ♗c7 11 ♖ae1 0-0-0 12 b5 c5 13 b6! ♗b6 14 ♖b1±

Precisely why Black should not play 5 ... ef3 has been well documented in earlier works on the Dutch.

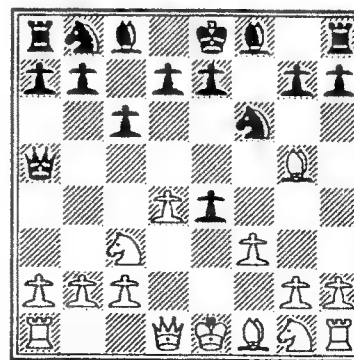
The reader might nevertheless like to play through the above variations to get a feel for the opening.

Needless to say there are not many modern examples of the line. I can find but one and this was atrocious, e.g. 6 ... d6 7 ♕d3 ♕g4 8 0-0 ♖bd7 9 ♗d2 ♗c7 10 b4 0-0-0 11 a4 e5 12 b5 c5 13 b6 ♖b6 14 ♕f6 g6 15 a5 Debarnot - Studentsky, Argentina 1969. Finito.

d) 5 ... d5 Horrid. 6 fe4 de4 7 ♕c4 ♕g4 8 ♗d2 ♖bd7 9 h3 ♕h5 10 ♖ge2 ♖b6 11 ♕b3 ♖bd5 12 ♖d5 ♖d5 13 0-0±

When White regains the pawn hanging around on e4 Black has a compromised position for nothing.

5 ... ♗a5



Relatively best. Black plays actively hoping that White will bite on f6.

6 ♕d2!

I don't like 6 ♕f6 ef6 7 fe4 despite the fact that White gets his pawn back. Look at Black's easy development, e.g. 7 ... ♕b4! 8 ♗f3 (8 ♖e2 d5 9 ed5 0-0!) 8 ... d5! 9 ♖e2 0-0 10 ed5 ♗d5 11 ♗d5 cd5 12 0-0-0 ♖d8= Marshall - Lasker, Match, Chicago 1907 (7 ... d5! Δ 8 ed5 ♕b4 Taimanov).

A major alternative is 6 ♗d2 which looks more natural than the text but Black can take his chance with 6 ... e5! setting up the pin ♕f8 - b4, e.g. 7 de5 (7 fe4 ♕b4!?) 7 ... ♗e5 8 0-0-0 ♕b4 9 ♕f6 ♗f6 10 fe4 ♕c3 11 ♗c3 ♗c3 12 bc3 d5 and the game is about equal.

6 ... e3

An adventurer might like to try 6 ... ef3 7 ♖f3 but White is too souped up and ready to roll for my liking.

7 ♕e3 e5

The point.

8 ♗d2!

Any hesitation with development tends to allow ... ♕b4, e.g. 8 de5 ♗e5 9 ♗d2 ♕b4±

8 ... ♕b4

9 ♖ge2 0-0

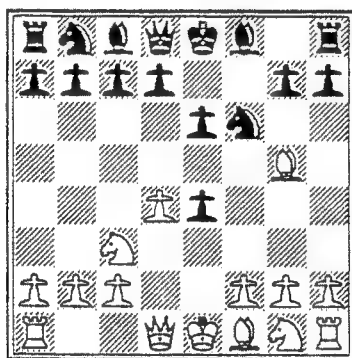
10 0-0-0 ed4

11 ♕d4 d5

Ketkov - Pachman, 1944.
I prefer White.

Maybe this doesn't bring the curtain totally down on 4 ... c6 but unless you are willing to invest a great deal of time and effort trying to find some improvements for Black we'll pass on to better things.

Ciii) 4 ... e6!?



Rather more solid than it looks but White should be able to maintain an initiative with accurate play.

5 e4

5 f3 is also promising, e.g. 5 ... ef3 6 f3 e7 7 Qd3 0-0 8 h4! threatening Qf6 and Qh7.

5 ... Qe7

6 Qf6

White can play a somewhat quieter position with 6 f6 Qf6 7 h4 Qg5 8 Kh5 g6 9 Kg5 Kg5 10 hg5 but

although he has a slight advantage I feel that Black should hold.

6 ... Qf6

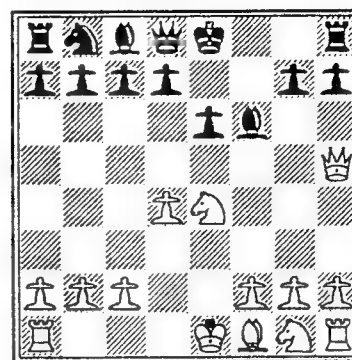
Now 7 f3 is a very respectable choice. White keeps his knights centralised and will retain a small edge for some time to come. But if Black aims to castle long as quickly as possible this advantage may well peter out, e.g. 7 ... e7 8 Qd3 Qc6 9 c3 b6 10 e2 Qb7 11 0-0-0 0-0-0! 12 Rf1 Qb8= Menchik - Flohr, Hastings 1933/34. There are no weaknesses in the Black position to aim at.

By contrast castling short gives White the better game, e.g. 7 ... 0-0?! 8 Qd3 Qc6 9 c3 d6 10 Kc2 h6 11 0-0-0 e5 12 d5 Qe7 13 h3 Qh8 14 c4 Qf5 15 Qb1± Taimanov - Stanciu, Hamburg 1965.

So, it's a fairly tranquil scene after 7 f3 which has prompted the modern, more aggressive alternative ...

7 Kh5!?

see following diagram



7 ... g6

8 Kh6 Qc6?!

If this intends a grab of White's d pawn then it is far too risky. Perhaps Black's best chance is to go for a quick 0-0-0, e.g. 8 ... b6!? 9 f3 Qb7 10 Qd3 e7 11 0-0-0 a6 12 c3 Qg7 13 e3 0-0-0 14 Qb1 Qb8= Ash - Yusupov, Winnipeg 1986. Note Yusupov's careful play with his knight. He didn't take the risk of being steamrollered with d4 - d5. In the final position White is nicely centralised but where does he go from there?

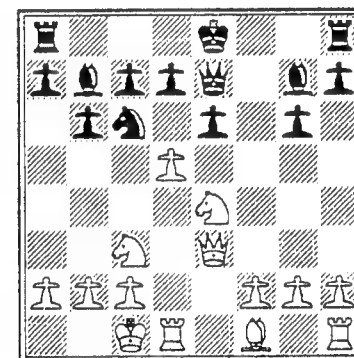
Kouatly - Tseshkovsky, Wijk aan Zee 1988 saw Black putting his head into the lion's mouth and emerging unscathed, e.g. 8 ... e7 ?! 9 f6 e6 10 0-0-0 Qc6 11 f3 d6 12 d5 ed5 13

Qb5 Qd7 14 Rf1 Qe7 15 Qd7 Qd7 16 d4 Rf8 but in principle the idea gives White a tempo. Thus I have to prefer 8 ... b6.

8 ... Qd4 9 0-0-0 Qf6 10 h4!±. We will soon see how strong h2 - h4 can be.

9 f3

Fedorowicz - Leow, Philadelphia 1986 points up the darker side of 8 ... Qc6, e.g. 9 0-0-0 b6 10 Qe2 e7. Black is trying to get castled but, 11 e3 (Δ d5) 11 ... Qg7 12 Qc3 Qb7 13 d5!



13 ... Qb4 14 de6 d5 15 Qb5 c6 16 Qd5+-

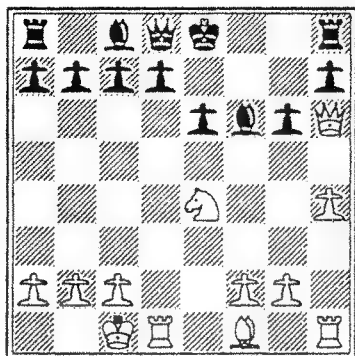
9 ... Qd4

Either 9 ... b6 or 9 ... e7 could hope to transpose to an earlier example. The d pawn sacrifice is White's main trump.

10 d4 Qd4

11 0-0-0 Qf6

12 h4!



Rapid pressure is brought to bear against the Black king-side. A miserable defence is the best Black can hope for now.

12 ... e7

After 12 ... b6 13 Qb5! is very strong, e.g. 13 ... a6 14 Qd7! Qd7 15 Rf6 Qd7 16 Rf1 Qc8 17 Rf8 Qd8 18 h5±

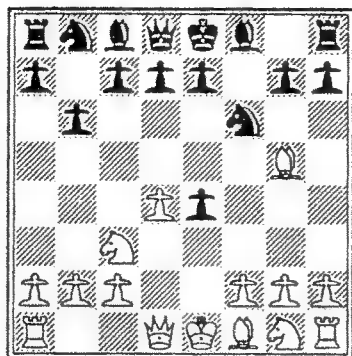
13 Qf6 Qf6

14 h5

and now two master examples show how grim Black's position has become, e.g. 14 ... Rf8 15 hg6 hg6 16 Qb1! b6 17 Qd3 Rg8 18 Rf4± Δ Rf4 Martin - Roos, Lugano Open 1987, or 14 ... Rg8 15 Qd3± Knaak - Ftacnik, Trnava 1980.

Civ) 4 ... b6!

see following diagram



On a par with 4 ... c6 as Black's best defence but surprisingly, hardly ever used. Black is going to castle long again and he doesn't want to give White a free hand in the centre.

5 f3

All previous reference works on the Dutch Defence agree that this is White's best. Alternatives are:

a) 5 Qf6. As usual an early surrender of this bishop promises nothing, e.g. 5 ... ef6 6 Qe4 Qe7! (one trick overlooked by everyone is 6 ... d5? 7 Qh5! g6 8 Qd5 but the text is very good) 7 Qe2 Qb7 8 Qg3 Qe2± Ballon - Martin, Edinburgh 1989. Black's two bishops became very powerful as the game progressed.

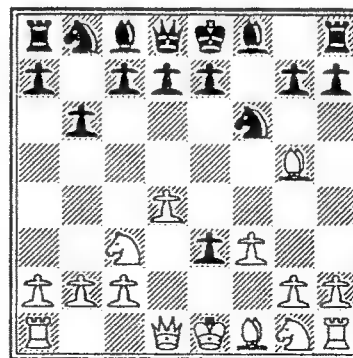
White might prefer 5 Qf6

ef6 6 Qc4 but then Bellin gives 6 ... g6 7 Qd5 c6 8 Qe4 d5 and he thinks that the bishops again give Black an advantage.

b) 5 Qc4 (!) A more dangerous idea. I cannot improve on Taimanov's response of 5 ... e6 6 d5 (6 Qf6 Qf6 7 Qe4 Qe7! 8 Qd3 Qc6 9 c3 Qb7 10 Qf3 0-0-0 11 Qe2 Qb8 12 0-0-0 g6= Schwarz) 6 ... Qb4! 7 de6 d5! 8 Qf6 Qf6 9 Qd5 Qc3 10 bc3 Qc3 11 Qf1 c6 12 Qb3 Qe5 when Black is comfortable.

One great advantage of 4 ... b6 is that Black still keeps his central pawns flexible. He can respond with e7 - e6 or d7 - d5 at his convenience according to White's declared plan.

5 ... e3!



5 ... ef3? 6 Qf3 Qb7 7 d5±; 5 ... Qb7!? 6 fe4 Qe4 7 Qe4 Qe4 8 Qf3 g6! Δ ...

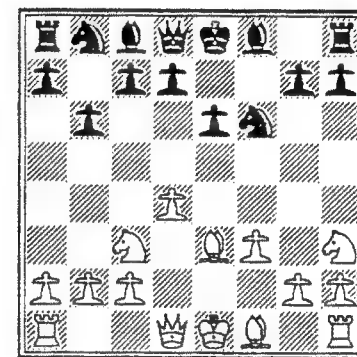
Qg7, ... 0-0∞

6 Qe3

Or 6 Qd3 e6 7 Qge2 (7 Qe2 d5 8 Qe3 c5! 9 Qf6 gf6=) 7 ... Qe7 8 Qe3 Qa6! 9 0-0 0-0= and 6 Qc4 e6 7 d5 Qb4! 8 de6 d5 9 e7∞ Gothilf - Vinogradov, Leningrad 1939. Nimzowitch suggested that 6 Qc1 might be best of all, but with no supporting analysis..

6 ... e6

7 Qh3



Whatever White plays in this position he doesn't appear to get very much. There has been nothing new to add to this long standing assessment. Let's look at the alternative to 7 Qh3:

7 Qd2. Black now takes the initiative in the centre. 7 ... d5! 8 0-0-0 c5! 9 Qb5 Qd7 10 Qd7 Qd7 11 Qh3 (11 f4 c4 12 Qf3 Qb4 13 Qe5

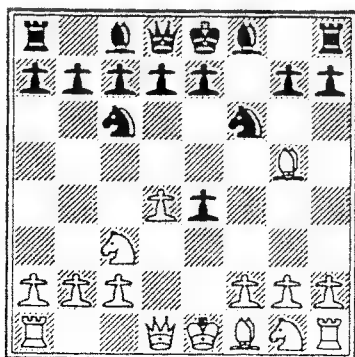
♙c7+ Nimzowitch) 11 ... ♖c6 12 ♖he1 0-0-0 Johner - Nimzowitch, Carlsbad 1929. 9 ♙b5 looked awful to me but then how does White complete his development in comfort?

7 ... d5!

Lisitsyn - Korchnoi, Leningrad 1951 continued instead 7 ... ♙b7 8 ♙e2 ♙e7 9 0-0 ♖c6 10 f4 0-0-0 11 ♙f3 h6 12 ♖el and White was better. Bellin suggests the more active possibility 8 ... ♙b4!?

But maybe the text is better, although untried. The idea is to dispense with queen-side castling and initiate play in the centre with ... ♙d6, ... c5 and ... 0-0. Black's pressure on d4 will balance an attack on e6. I await a trial with interest.

Cv) 4 ... ♖c6!



Active and thoroughly respectable. Possibly 4 ... ♖c6 is the main reason why Staunton's Gambit is no longer in fashion.

5 d5

If allowed, Black will play e7 - e5. Thus White tries to stir things up before this central counter takes place.

A summary of fifth move alternatives reveals the comfort of Black's position:

a) 5 ♙f6. As usual White gets his pawn stright back but the Black bishops are too powerful, e.g. 5 ... ef6 6 d5 ♖e5 7 ♖e4 f5! with ... g6, ... ♙g7, ... d6 and ... 0-0 to follow (7).

b) 5 ♖h3?! g6 6 ♙c4 ♙g7 7 0-0 d5! (7 ... ♖a5!) 8 ♙f6 ef6 9 ♙d5 ♙h3 10 gh3 f5+ Taimanov, Bellin, Schwarz, Chess Digest, Uncle Tom Cobbley and all.

c) 5 f3 e5! The logical counter to this scrappy gambit. 6 d5 (6 de5 ♖e5 7 ♙d4 d6 8 ♖e4 ♙e7 Schneider; 7 fe4 d6 8 ♖f3 ♙g4= Taimanov) 6 ... ♖d4 with:

i) 7 fe4 ♙e7 8 ♙c4 (8 ♖ge2 Bellin) 8 ... d6 9 ♖ge2 ♖g4! 10 ♖d4 ♙g5 11 ♙b5 c6+ Barda - Rossilimo,

Hastings 1949/50.

ii) 7 ♖e4 ♙e7 8 ♙f6 (8 c3 ♖e4 9 fe4 ♙g5 10 cd4 ed4 11 ♙d4 0-0+ Somogyi - Haag, Hungarian Ch. 1963) 8 ... ♙f6 9 ♙d2 0-0 10 0-0-0 d6 11 c3 ♖f5= Horberg - Larsen, Stockholm 1966/67.

5 ... ♖e5

6 ♙d4

Or,

i) 6 f3!? ♖f7! e.g. 7 ♙e3 ef3 8 ♖f3 g6 9 ♙e2 ♙g7 10 0-0 0-0 11 ♖d4 c6! van Seters - Rossilimo, Beverwijk 1951; 7 ♙f4 ef3 8 ♖f3 c6 9 ♙c4 cd5 10 ♙d5 e6 11 ♙b3 ♙b4+ van Seters - Donner, Beverwijk 1951.

ii) 6 f4 ♖f7 7 ♙d4 g6! 8 ♖e4 ♙g7 9 0-0-0 0-0 10 ♖f6 ef6 11 ♙h4 g5 and Black has the initiative, Reider - Alexandescu, Rumania 1962.

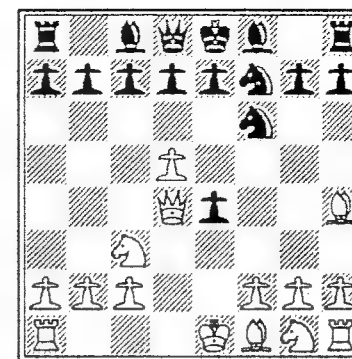
iii) 6 ♙f6 Illogical. 6 ... ef6 7 ♖e4 f5! 8 ♖g3 g6 9 ♙e2 ♙e7 10 0-0-0 ♖g4+ Alzate - Nilssen, Rourke's Drift 1966.

6 ... ♖f7

7 ♙h4

see following diagram

It's not particularly interesting to repeat old theory so I will be brief. At least adequate for Black is



the modern master's judgement on the position after 6 ... ♖f7.

7 ♙h4 is one move of three none of which can give advantage to White with correct play. A summary:

i) 7 h4 c6 (or 7 ... e5! Δ 8 de6 de6 9 ♙a4 ♙d7 10 ♙b3∞) 8 0-0-0 ♖d5 (8 ... ♙b6) 9 ♖d5 cd5 10 ♙d5 e6! 11 ♙e4 ♖g5 12 hg5 ♙g5 13 f4 ♙f6+ White has the semblance of an initiative. Black is a pawn up.

ii) 7 ♙f6 ef6 (7 ... gf6 is also interesting, e.g. 8 ♙e2 f5 9 ♙h5 ♖g8 10 0-0-0 d6 11 ♙f7 ♙f7 12 ♙b1 e5+ Heller - Steiner, Reggio Emilia 1951; 11 g4, 11 f3! Taimanov) 8 ♖e4 f5! 9 ♖g3 g6 10 0-0-0 (10 h4 ♙h6! 11 d6 0-0 12 ♙c4 ♙g7 13 ♙d3 ♙b2 14 ♖b1 ♙f6 15 ♖le2 ♙e5+ Gudmundsson - Donner, Amsterdam 1950)

10 ... Qh6! 11 f4 (11 Qb1 0-0=) 11 ... 0-0 12 Qf3 Qg7 13 Qd2 b5! 14 Qd4 Qd6 15 c3 Bb8∞ Shumitsev - Shaposhnikov, USSR Correspondence Ch. 1967/69.

7 ... g5!

An excellent response of Simagin. Black becomes very active and takes advantage of the exposed White pieces to further his development.

8 Qg3 Qg7

9 0-0-0

Or 9 Qe4 c6!, a transpositional possibility pointed out by Bellin.

9 ... c6!

10 Qe4

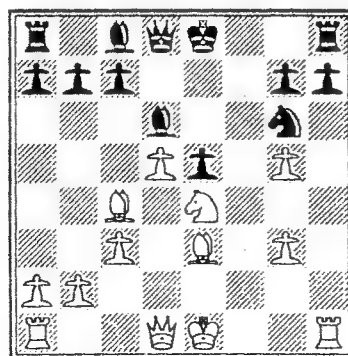
10 d6 Qb6! 11 Qe4 Qd4 12 Qd4 Qh5 13 Qd1 Qg3 14 hg3 ed6 15 c4 b5! 16 cb5 d5! Matsukevich - Scherbakov,

Illustrative games

Bronstein - Dobosz Sandomierz 1976

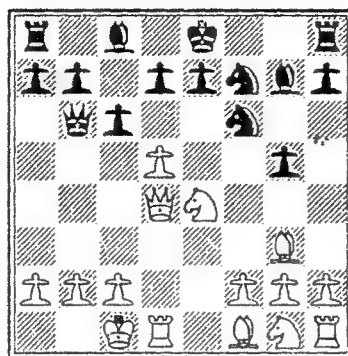
1 d4 f5 2 e4 fe4 3 Qc3 Qf6 4 g4 d5 5 g5 Qg8 6 f3 e5 7 fe4 de4 8 Qe4 Qc6 9 d5 Qd4 10 c3 Qf5 11 Qc4 Qge7 12 Qe2 Qg6 13 Q2g3 Qg3 14 hg3 Qd6 15 Qe3±

see following diagram



Leningrad 1963. Active play is the order of the day.

10 ... Qb6!



And now however White responds he cannot hope for much, e.g.

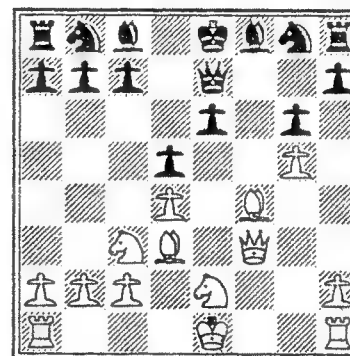
i) 11 Qf6 Qf6 12 Qb6 ab6 13 Qb1 d6 14 a3 Qa5± Potter - Jezeh, Corres. Ol. Final 1959/60.

ii) 11 Qf6 ef6!? 12 h4 f5 13 Qd3 Qa5 14 a3 g4↑, 12 f4!? Kuzminich, Taimanov.

Qf5 16 Qb5 Qe7 17 Qd3 Qd7 18 Qd2 b6 19 0-0-0 Qa4 20 b3 Qa5 21 c4 Qa3 22 Qb1 a5 23 Qd6 Qd3 24 Qd3 cd6 25 Qf5 Qa6 26 Qdf1 Qd8 27 Qf7 Qc8 28 Qg6 1:0

Tartakover - Mieses Baden Baden 1925

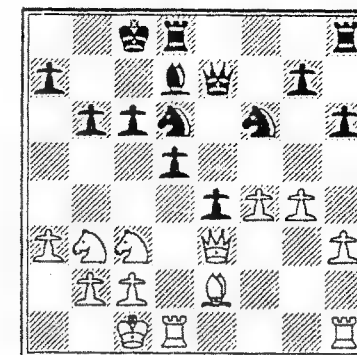
1 d4 f5 2 e4 fe4 3 Qc3 Qf6 4 g4 d5 5 g5 Qg8 6 f3 ef3 7 Qf3 e6 8 Qd3 g6 9 Qge2 Qe7 10 Qf4!



c6 11 Qe5 Qg7 12 Qg3 Qa6 13 0-0 Qd7 14 Qd6 Qd8 15 Qf4 1:0

Bronstein - Gurevich M Moscow TV 1987

1 d4 f5 2 e4 fe4 3 Qc3 Qf6 4 g4 h6 5 f3 d5 6 h3 Qc6 7 Qe3 e5 8 de5 Qe5 9 f4 Qf7 10 Qd2 c6 11 Qge2 Qb4 12 a3 Qa5 13 0-0-0 Qe7 14 Qd4 Qd7 15 Qb3 Qb6 16 Qe2 Qd6 17 Qa4 Qe3 18 Qe3 b6 19 Qc3 0-0-0

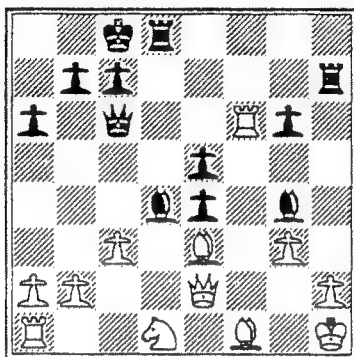


20 Qa6 Qb8 21 Qd4 Qc8 22 Qc8 Qc8 23 f5 Qc4 24 Qhe1 Qhe8 25 Qd2 Qd2 26 Qd2 Qc5 27 Qc5 bc5 28 Qa4 Qd7 29 c4 Qe5 30 Qc3 Qf6 31 Qde2 Qce8 32 Qg1 d4 33 Qa4 e3 34 Qc2 Qe4 35 b3 Qf2 36 Qb2 Qh3 37 Qf1 Qf2 38 Qd3 Qd3 39 Qd3 Qe4 40 f6 Qg4 41 f7 Qf8 42 b4 g5 43 Qh1 Qf4 44 bc5 Q8f7 45 Qh6 Qc7 46 Qd6 g4 47 Qh2 Qd7 48 Qhh6 Qd6 49 cd6 Qb6 50 d7 Qf8 51 Qd6 Qd8 52 Qd4 g3 53 Qe3 g2 54 Qg4 Qd7 55 Qg2 Qc5 56 Qc2 a5 0:1

Gulko - Gurevich M USSR Ch 1985

1 d4 f5 2 e4 fe4 3 Qc3 Qf6 4 f3 d5 5 fe4 de4 6 Qg5 Qf5 7 Qge2 e6 8 Qg3 Qe7 9 Qd2 h6 10 Qe3 Qbd7 11 Qe2 Qb6 12 0-0 Qd7 13 Qh5 Qg8 14 Qf6 Qf 15 Qh5 g6 16 Qe2 Qg7 17 Qh6 Qd4 18 Qh1 Qh8

19 Qf4 0-0-0 20 Qb5 e5 21 Qe3 a6 22 Qc3 Rg7 23 Rf2 Rh7 24 g3 Be8 25 Qf1 Bc6 26 Be2 Qd7 27 Qd1 Qf6 28 c3 Qg4 29 Rf6?



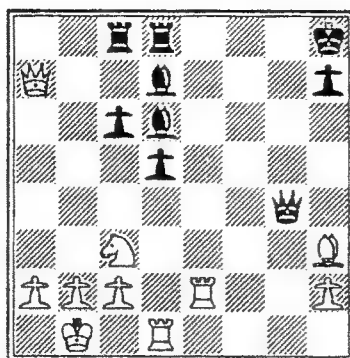
Qe2 30 Rf6 Qf3 31 Qg1 Qe3 32 Qe3 bc6 33 Qa6 Bb8 34 Rf1 Rd2 35 Rf2 Rf2 36 Qf2 Rh2 0:1

Reefschlager - Heidrich
Bundesliga 1986/87

1 d4 f5 2 e4 fe4 3 Qc3 Qf6 4 Qg5 Qc6 5 d5 Qe5 6 Bb4 Qf7 7 Qf6 gf6 8 Be4 c6 9 0-0-0 Bc7 10 g3 Be5 11 Bb3 d6 12 f4 Bh5 13 dc6 bc6 14 Bc4 Qd7 15 Qg2 Bc8 16 Qf3 e5 17 Rf1 Qe7 18 Bb1 d5 19 Ba6 0-0 20 Ba7 Rfd8 21 g4 Bg4 22 fe5 fe5 23 Qe5 Qe5 24 Re5 Qd6 25 Re2 Bh8 26 Qh3

see following diagram

Ra8 27 Ba8 Ra8 28 Qg4 Qg4 29 Rde1 Qe2 30 Re2 Qg7 31 a3 Rf8 32 a4 Qb4 33



Re6 Rf6 34 Rf6 Qf6 35 Qe2 Qe5 36 c3 Qd6 37 Qc2 Qe4 38 b4 Qh2 39 a5 Qc7 40 Qd4 h5 41 Qc6 h4 42 b5 h3 43 b6 Qf4 44 a6 h2 45 a7 h1 B 46 Qb4 Ba1 47 Qb3 Qe5 48 Qa2 Bb1 49 Qa3 Qd6 50 Qb4 Qb4 51 cb4 Qd4 0:1

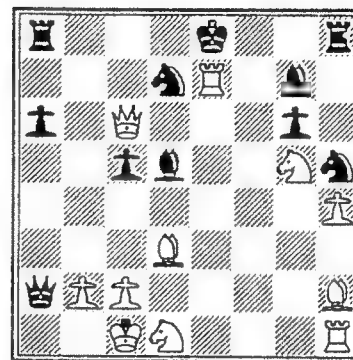
Carnic - Legki
Novi Sad 1988

1 d4 f5 2 e4 fe4 3 Qc3 Qf6 4 Qg5 Qc6 5 d5 Qe5 6 Bb4 Qf7 7 Qf6 ef6 8 Qe4 f5 9 Qc3 c5 10 dc6 dc6 11 Bb3 Qd8 12 0-0-0 Bc7 13 f4 Qb4 14 Qge2 Qd6 15 g3 Qe6 16 Qd4 Qf7 17 Qd3 g6 18 Qde2 Rf8 19 a3 Qa5 20 b3 Re3 21 Bb2 Ra8 22 Rf1 c5 23 Rf2 a6 24 Qb1 b5 25 Qg1 c4 26 bc4 bc4 27 Qf1 Bb8 28 Qc1 c3 29 Qe2 Qa2 0:1

Nikolic V - Stojanovski
Bela Crkva 1984

1 d4 f5 2 e4 fe4 3 Qc3 Qf6 4

Qg5 g6 5 f3 d5 6 Bb2 Qf5 7 0-0-0 Qbd7 8 g4 Qe6 9 Re1 h6 10 Qf4 c6 11 Bb1 Qg7 12 h4 b5 13 Qh3 Qg8 14 g5 hg5 15 Qg5 Qh5 16 Qh2 Bb6 17 fe4 Bb4 18 Qd3 b4 19 Qd1 de4 20 Re4 Bb5 21 Bb4 Ba2 22 Qc1 c5 23 Bb5 a6 24 Bc6 Qd5 25 Re7



Qe7 26 Qd6 Qd8 27 Bc7 Qe8 28 Qg6 1:0

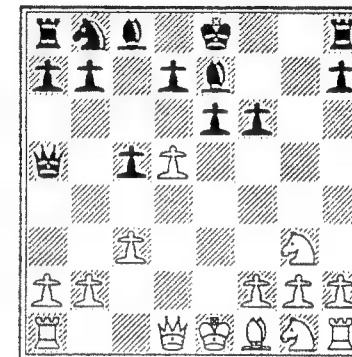
Marshall - Chigorin
Lodz 1905

1 d4 f5 2 e4 fe4 3 Qc3 Qf6 4 Qg5 c6 5 Qf6 ef6 6 Qe4 Bb6 7 Bb1 d5 8 Qg3 Qe6 9 Qd3 Qd7 10 Be2 Qf7 11 Qf3 Re8 12 0-0 Qd6 13 c3 Qf8 14 Qh4 Qf5 15 Qgf5! Re2 16 Qd6 Qe6 17 Qc8 Bc7 18 Qe2 Qf7 19 Qf5 Qe6 20 Qfd6 Bg6 21 Qd3 Bh5 22 Bb1 Qf4 23 Re7 Ba5 24 Qb1 g6 25 g3 Qh3 26 Qg2 Qg5 27 Qd3 Bc8 28 Qc8 Qd8 29 h4 Bc8 30 hg5 1:0

30 ... Qg5 31 f4.

Cichocki - Pyda
Polish Ch. 1990

1 d4 f5 2 Qc3 Qf6 3 Qg5 e6 4 e4 fe4 5 Qe4 Qe7 6 Qg3 c5 7 Qf6 Ba5 8 c3 gf6 9 d5

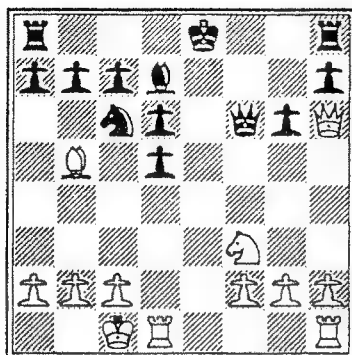


d6 10 Bg4 f5 11 Bh5 Qd8 12 Qd3 ed5 13 Qf5 Qc6 14 Qf3 d4 15 0-0 dc3 16 bc3 Bc3 17 Qg5 Bc7 18 Q3e4 Be5 19 Qc8 Rac8 20 f4 Bf5 21 Qd1 Qd4 22 g4 Qd5 23 f5 Rhg8 24 Qe6 Bb8 25 Qg3 Qf6 26 Bb1 Ba2 27 Rf2 Ba6 28 Rfb2 b6 29 Qf4 Bb7 30 Rf2 Qe5 31 Qfh5 Qc6 32 Qf1 Qd4 33 Rf4 Rce8 34 h3 Ba6 35 Qg2 Ba2 36 Qh1 Re3 37 Rf1 0:1

Kouatly - Tseshkovsky
Wijk aan Zee 1988

1 d4 f5 2 Qc3 Qf6 3 Qg5 e6 4 e4 fe4 5 Qe4 Qe7 6 Qf6 Qf6 7 Bh5 g6 8 Bh6 Be7 9 Qf6 Bf6 10 0-0-0 Qc6 11

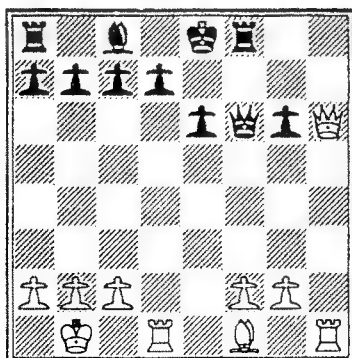
♠f3 d6 12 d5 ed5 13 ♖b5 ♖d7



14 ♖he1 ♗e7 15 ♖d7 ♗d7 16 ♗d4 ♖ae8 17 ♗h3 ♗f5 18 ♖e8 ♖e8 19 ♗h7 ♖e7 20 ♗h3 ♗g5 21 ♗b1 ♗d2 22 ♗f3 ♖e1 0:1

Martin A D - Roos
Lugano 1987

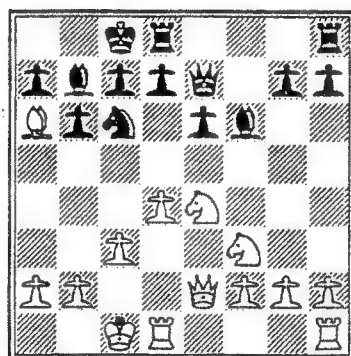
1 d4 f5 2 ♗c3 ♗f6 3 ♖g5 e6 4 e4 fe4 5 ♗e4 ♖e7 6 ♖f6 ♖f6 7 ♗h5 g6 8 ♗h6 ♗c6 9 ♗f3 ♗d4 10 ♗d4 ♖d4 11 0-0-0 ♖f6 12 h4 ♗e7 13 ♗f6 ♗f6 14 h5 ♖f8 15 hg6 hg6 16 ♗b1



b6 17 ♖d3 ♖g8 18 ♖h4 ♖b7 19 ♖f4 ♗g7 20 ♗g5 d6 21 ♖b5 c6 22 ♖d6 cb5 23 ♗b5 1:0

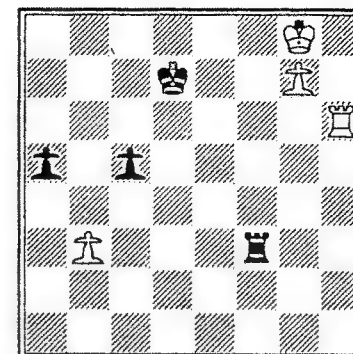
Greenfeld - Kuczynski
Ramat Hasharon 1987

1 d4 f5 2 ♗c3 ♗f6 3 ♖g5 e6 4 e4 fe4 5 ♗e4 ♖e7 6 ♖f6 ♖f6 7 ♗f3 b6 8 ♖d3 ♗c6 9 c3 ♖b7 10 ♗e2 ♗e7 11 0-0-0 0-0-0 12 ♖a6



♗f7 13 ♖he1 ♖hf8 14 ♖b7 ♗b7 15 ♗b5 ♖e7 16 d5 ed5 17 ♖d5 ♗g6 18 ♗e5 ♖g5 19 ♗b1 ♗e5 20 ♖e5 ♖f4 21 ♖e7 ♖d6 22 ♖d7 ♖d7 23 ♗d7 ♖f2 24 h4 ♖f7 25 ♗b5 c6 26 ♗g5 ♗c7 27 ♗g6 hg6 28 ♗c2 ♖f4 29 g3 ♖f3 30 ♖g1 ♖e3 31 ♗d6 ♗d6 32 ♗d2 ♖e4 33 ♗d3 ♖g4 34 ♗e3 ♗e6 35 b3 ♗f5 36 ♗f3 ♖e4 37 ♖d1 ♖e7 38 ♖d6 g5 39 hg5 c5 40 ♖d5 ♗g6 41 ♗f4 ♖e2 42 ♖d6 ♗h5 43 g4 ♗h4 44 ♗f5 ♖a2 45 ♖d7 a5 46 ♖g7 ♖f2 47 ♗g6

♖d2 48 ♗h6 ♗g4 49 ♖e7 ♖h2 50 ♗g6 ♖d2 51 ♖e4 ♗f3 52 ♖e1 ♖d3 53 ♗f7 ♗f2 54 ♖e6 ♖f3 55 ♗e7 ♖c3 56 ♖b6 ♖g3 57 g6 ♗e3 58 ♗f7 ♗d4 59 ♖b5 ♖f3 60 ♗g8 ♗d5 61 g7 ♗c6 62 ♖b8 ♗d6 63 ♖b6 ♗c7 64 ♖e6 ♗d7 65 ♖h6 see following diagram 1:0



4

2 ♘f3

2 ♘f3

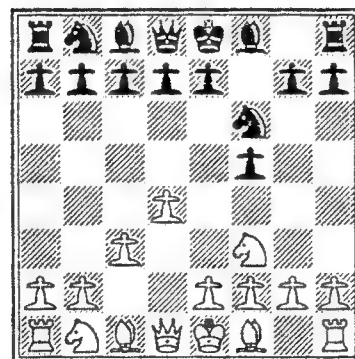
If White desires a less complicated game or, more probably, an early draw he can choose one of the systems we are about to examine.

As usual in the Dutch, when Black is not immediately challenged his strong presence in the centre makes itself felt and he is able to equalize in comfort.

There are several ideas deserving attention.

- A) 2 ... ♘f6 3 c3 △ ♘g5
 B) 2 ... ♘f6 3 ♘f4
 C) 2 ... e6 3 d5!?

- A) 2 ... ♘f6
 3 c3



After 3 ♘g5 White has to reckon with 3 ... ♘e4!? e.g.

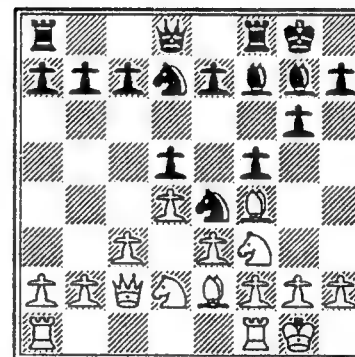
a) 4 h4!? c6 5 c3 ♙b6 6 ♙c2 d5 7 ♘f4?! (7 ♘bd2) 7 ... e6 8 ♘bd2 ♘e7 9 ♘e4 fe4 10 ♘e5 0-0 11 e3 c5= Pietzsch - Larsen, Dortmund 1961.

b) 4 ♘f4 c5! 5 c3 ♙b6 6 ♙b3 ♙b3 7 ab3 d6 8 e3 ♘e6= Radev - Knezevic, Leningrad 1960.

c) 4 ♘h4! Probably best.
 4 ... d6 (4 ... g6 5 ♘bd2 ♘d2 6 ♙d2 ♘g7 7 c3 d6 8 e3 ♘d7) 5 ♘bd2 ♘d7?! 6 ♘e4 fe4 7 ♘d2 d5 8 e3 ♘f6 9 c4! e6 10 ♘e2 ♘e7 11 0-0 0-0 12 ♙c2 c6 13 ♙ae1 ♘d7 14 f3 ef3 15 ♘f3± Hoi - J. Kristiansen, Copenhagen 1985.

3 ... e6

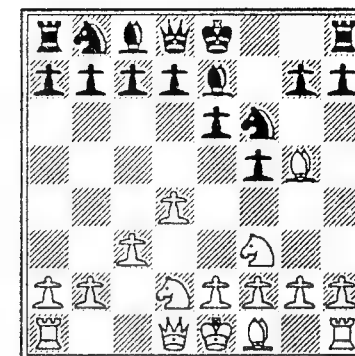
An arbitrary choice of move. 3 ... g6! ensures Black a perfectly good game, e.g. 4 ♘g5 ♘g7 5 ♙c2 d5! 6 ♘bd2 ♘e6 7 e3 ♘bd7 8 ♘e2 0-0 9 0-0 ♘f7 10 ♘f4 ♘e4!



Pietzsch - Padevsky, Polanica Zdroj 1968. Spineless play by White.

Also very playable are 3 ... b6 and 3 ... d5.

4 ♘g5 ♘e7
 5 ♘bd2



This position is really nothing for White. He seems to be leading up to ♘f6 and e2 - e4 but Black can scotch the whole idea.

5 ... d5!

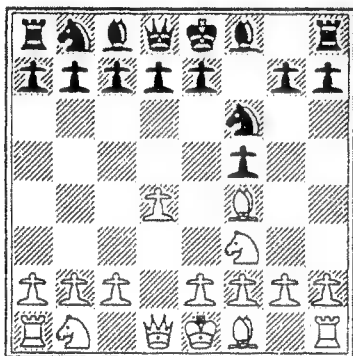
The game is level. I cannot find one contemporary master game where White has tried to win this position. An old reference quotes Castaldi - Canal, Venice 1953, e.g. 6 e3 (6 ♘e5 0-0 7 ♙c2 ♘bd7 8 ♘df3 c6 9 e3 ♘e4 10 ♘e7 ♙e7 11 ♘d3 ♘df6= Neikirsch and Tsvetsov) 6 ... 0-0 7 ♘e5 (7 ♘d3 ♘bd7= Bellin) 7 ... ♘bd7 8 ♘df3 ♘e5 9 ♘e5 ♘d7 10 ♘e7 ♙e7 11 ♘d7 ♘d7=.

So, I can't recommend 3 c3 and 4 ♘g5 to would-be Whites. It is a rather tedious selection when one can play so many other interesting ideas against

the Dutch.

With a Stonewall formation Black levels things out and he can go for more with 3 ... g6.

B) 2 ... ♖f6
3 ♕f4

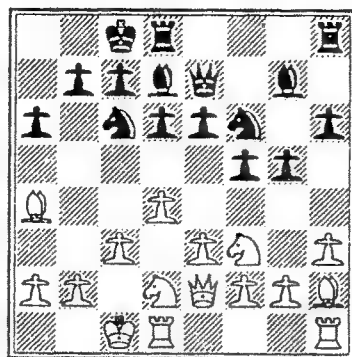


More deliriously dull stuff. The Polish IM Sapis seems to have taken a liking to this move. Here is a summary of his efforts:

a) 1 d4 f5 2 ♕f4 ♖f6 3 e3 e6 4 ♕d3 ♖c6! 5 c3 d6 6 ♖f3 ♖e7 7 ♕b5 ♕d7 8 ♖bd2 h6 9 h3 g5 10 ♕h2 ♕g7 11 ♖e2 a6 12 ♕a4 0-0-0! 13 0-0-0

see following diagram

Sapis - Malaniuk, Lvov 1988. Black is the only one who has tried so far. White is inviting over extension and might succeed against immature opposition.



Catanaccio at the chessboard.

b) 1 d4 f5 2 ♕f4 ♖f6 3 e3 b6 4 ♕d3 ♕b7 5 ♖f3 e6 6 c3 ♕d6! 7 ♖bd2 (7 ♕d6 would really be too interesting) 7 ... ♕f4 8 ef4 c5 9 dc5 bc5 10 0-0 0-0 11 ♖e2 ♖c7= Sapis - Kotronias, Lvov 1988.

c) 1 d4 f5 2 ♕f4 ♖f6 3 e3 e6 4 ♖f3 b6 5 ♕d3 ♕b7 6 c3 ♕e7 7 ♖bd2 0-0 8 h3 ♖e4 9 0-0 d6 10 ♖c2 ♖d2 11 ♖d2 ♖d7= Sapis - Khuzman, Lvov 1988.

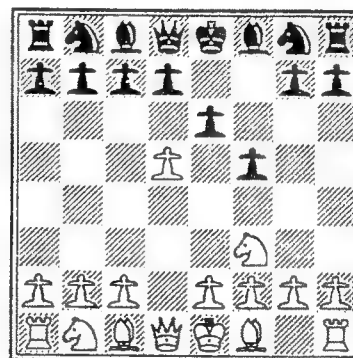
They were queueing up at Lvov to take on Sapis in the Dutch. Malaniuk's method of going straight for e6 - e5 is the most direct way of equalising and Taimanov recommends the Stonewall formation as equally good, e.g. 3 ♕f4 e6 4 e3 ♕e7 5 ♕d3 (or 5 ♕e2) 5 ... d5!.

You will note that I am

biased against this type of White play and it's because the modern master should make every effort to get the maximum with White.

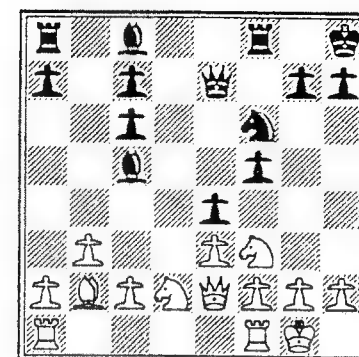
These solid systems are out of fashion and are likely to stay that way.

C) 2 ... e6
3 d5!?

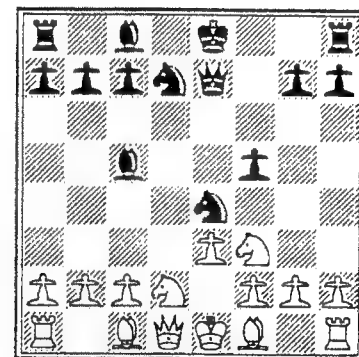


An old idea, revived to surprise in the last few years.

Either the original Black response of 3 ... ed5 4 ♖d5 d6 5 c4 ♖f6 6 ♖d1 ♕e7 7 ♖c3 c6 8 g3 0-0 Silva Rocha - Bolbochan, Rio de Janeiro 1938, or the sharper 3 ... ♕d6!? 4 de6 de6 5 ♖bd2 ♕c5 6 b3 ♖f6 7 e3 0-0 8 ♕c4 ♖c6 9 0-0 ♖h8 10 ♕b2 ♖e7 11 ♖e2 e5 12 ♕b5 e4 13 ♕c6 bc6 Δ ... ♕d6 Karolyi jr - Karlsson, Gausdal 1987 are satisfactory,



but in Yusupov - Agdestein, VISA Challenge, 1990 Black felt compelled to meet fire with fire with 3 ... ♖f6!? 4 de6 ♕c5!? 5 ed7 ♖bd7 6 e3 ♖e7 7 ♖bd2 ♖e4



Creative play but has Agdestein really got enough for the pawn? The full game, given later on, would suggest that he has not.

White is trying to weaken the pawn on f5 and create opportunities on the light squares, but his queen

on d5 is exposed, enabling Black to accelerate his development.

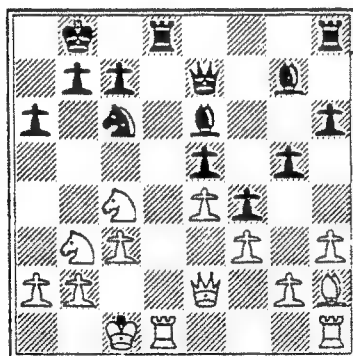
I suggest that 3 d5 is

worth trying, but White shouldn't make a habit of it.

Illustrative games

Sapis - Malaniuk Lvov 1988

1 d4 f5 2 ♘f4 ♘f6 3 e3 e6 4 ♘d3 ♘c6 5 c3 d6 6 ♘f3 ♖e7 7 ♘b5 ♘d7 8 ♘bd2 h6 9 h3 g5 10 ♘h2 ♘g7 11 ♖e2 a6 12 ♘a4 0-0-0 13 0-0-0 ♖b8 14 ♘b3 e5 15 de5 de5 16 ♘c4 ♘e4 17 ♘fd2 ♘c5 18 e4 ♘b3 19 ♘b3 f4 20 f3 ♘e6



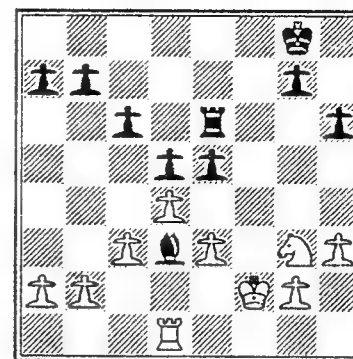
21 ♖d8 ♖d8 22 ♖d1 ♖d1 23 ♖d1 b6 24 ♘cd2 ♖b7 25 ♘g1 ♖d7 26 ♖c2 ♘a7 27 ♘c1 ♘f6 28 ♖d3 ♖c6 29 b3 a5 30 ♘e2 ♘e7 31 c4 ♘c5 32 ♘c5 ♖c5 33 ♘c3 ♘c6 34 ♖b2 ♖g1 35 ♖f1 ♖e3 36 ♘db1 ♘b4 37 ♘d1 ♖d4 38 ♘dc3 ♖e3 39 ♘d1 ♖e1 40 ♖e1 ♘d3 41 ♖c3 ♘e1 42 ♘f2 ♘g2 43 ♘d3 ♘h3 44

♘e5 ♘e6 45 ♖d2 c6 46 ♘c3 ♖c7 47 ♖e2 ♘h4 48 ♘d3 ♘g6 49 ♘a4 ♘f8 50 ♖f2 ♘d7 51 ♖g2 ♖d6 52 ♖f2 ♘e5 53 c5 bc5 54 ♘ac5 ♘c8 55 a3 h5 56 b4 ab4 57 ab4 g4 58 fg4 hg4 59 ♘b2 g3 60 ♖g2 ♘g4 61 ♘bd3 ♘f3 62 ♖h3 g2 63 ♖h2 ♘d3 64 ♘d3 ♘e4 65 ♘f4 ♖e5 66 ♘e2 ♘f3 67 ♘g1 ♖f4 68 ♘h3 ♖e3 ½ : ½

Kuijf - Vasiukov Graested 1990

1 d4 f5 2 ♘f3 ♘f6 3 ♘c3 d5 4 ♘f4 c6 5 e3 e6 6 ♘d3 ♘e7 7 ♘e5 0-0 8 ♖e2 ♘bd7 9 h3 ♘e4 10 ♘e4 fe4 11 0-0 ♘e5 12 ♘e5 ♘d6 13 ♘d6 ♖d6 14 f3 ef3 15 ♖f3 ♘d7 16 ♖af1 ♖f3 17 ♖f3 ♘e8 18 ♘e2 ♘g6 19 c3 e5 20 ♘g3 ♖e7 21 ♖g4 ♖e8 22 ♖h2 ♖e6 23 ♖e6 ♖e6 24 ♖g1 h6 25 ♖f2 ♘d3 26 ♖d1 ♘g6 27 ♖f1 ♘d3 28 ♖d1

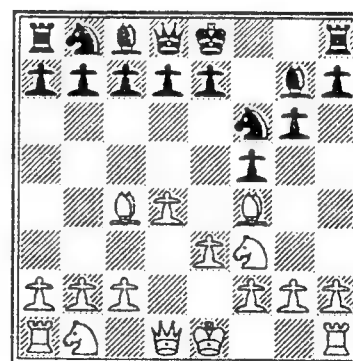
see following diagram



½ : ½

Arencibia J - Arencibia W Sagua la Grande 1989

1 ♘f3 f5 2 d4 ♘f6 3 ♘f4 g6 4 e3 ♘g7 5 ♘c4

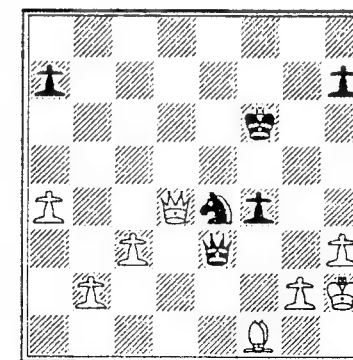


d5 6 ♘e2 c6 7 c4 e6 8 ♘c3 0-0 9 0-0 h6 10 h3 g5 11 ♘h2 ♘bd7 12 ♘e5 ♘e5 13 ♘e5 ♘e8 14 ♘g7 ♖g7 15 b4 ♘f6 16 ♖c2 ♘d7 17 ♖b2 ♖c8 18 ♖ac1 ♖h7 19 b5 ♖e7 20 bc6 ♘c6 21 cd5 ed5 22 ♖c2 ♖h8 23 ♖fc1 a6 24 ♘a4 ♖g8 25 ♘c5 f4 26 ef4 gf4 27 ♘f3 ♘h7 28 ♖e2 ♖h4 29 ♘g4 f3

30 ♘c8 ♖g2 31 ♖f1 ♘b5 32 ♖b5 ab5 33 ♖e8 ♖g7 34 ♖c2 ♘f6 35 ♘e6 ♖g6 36 ♖f8 ♖e4 37 ♖b2 ♖d3 0 : 1

Hansen LB - Vasiukov Graested 1990

1 d4 f5 2 ♘f3 ♘f6 3 ♘f4 d6 4 h3 g6 5 e3 ♘g7 6 ♘c4 e6 7 ♘bd2 ♘c6 8 c3 ♖e7 9 ♘h2 ♘d7 10 ♘e2 0-0 11 0-0 ♖h8 12 a4 ♖g8 13 ♖c2 ♘h6 14 e4 e5 15 de5 ♘e5 16 ♘e5 de5 17 ♖fe1 ♖ad8 18 ♘c4 ♖g7 19 ♖ad1 ♖e8 20 ef5 ♘f5 21 ♖b3 e4 22 ♘f1 ♖d1 23 ♖d1 ♖d7 24 ♖b3 ♖e7 25 ♘d4 e3 26 ♘e3 ♘e3 27 fe3 ♖e3 28 ♖f1 ♖e1 29 ♘f5 gf5 30 ♖b7 ♖e3 31 ♖h1 ♖f1 32 ♘f1 ♘e4 33 ♖c8 ♖g7 34 ♖c7 ♖h6 35 ♖h2 f4 36 ♖c6 ♖h5 37 ♖e8 ♖h6 38 ♖e6 ♖g7 39 ♖e7 ♖h6 40 ♖e6 ♖g7 41 ♖d7 ♖f6 42 ♖d4

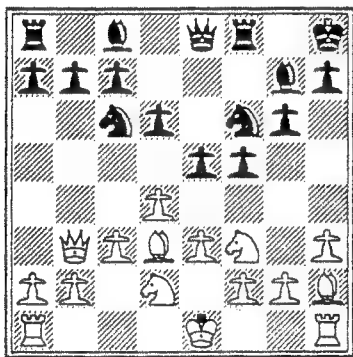


♖d4 43 cd4 ♘d2 44 ♘d3 h6 45 b4 ♘b3 46 a5 ♘d4 47 b5

♖e5 48 a6 ♗d6 49 b6 ♘c6 50
ba7 ♘a7 51 ♖g1 ♖e5 52 ♖f2
♗d4 53 ♗b1 ♖e5 54 ♖f3 ♘c6
55 ♖g4 ♖f6 56 ♖f4 ♘a7 57
♗e4 ♖e6 58 g4 ♖f6 59 ♗d3
♘c6 60 ♗b1 ♖e6 61 ♗e4 ♘a7
62 h4 ♘b5 63 g5 1:0

Lukasiewicz - Kanel
Bern Open 1990

1 d4 f5 2 ♗f4 ♘f6 3 e3 g6 4
h3 d6 5 ♗d3 ♗g7 6 ♘f3 0-0
7 c3 ♘c6 8 ♘bd2 ♖e8 9 ♖b3
♖h8 10 ♗h2 e5

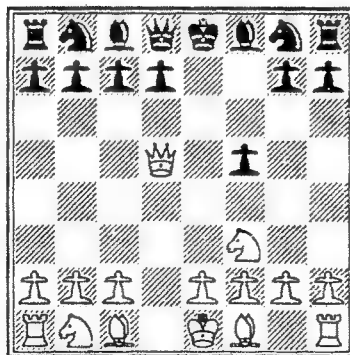


11 de5 ♘e5 12 ♗e2 a5 13 a4
♘ed7 14 ♗b5 ♖e7 15 0-0
♘c5 16 ♖c2 ♘fe4 17 ♘e4 fe4
18 ♘d4 c6 19 ♗e2 d5 20 ♗ad1
♘e6 21 ♘e6 ♗e6 22 ♗d2 ♗f7
23 c4 ♗af8 24 cd5 cd5 25
♖d1 ♖b4 26 ♗g3 ♗b2 27 ♗g4
♗g4 28 hg4 b5 29 ♖c2 ♗g7
30 ♗d5 ♖a4 31 ♖a4 ba4 32
♗a5 ♗e8 33 ♗a4 ♗fe7 34 ♗c1
♗e5 35 ♗h4 ♗e6 36 ♖f1 ♗b8
37 ♗b4 h6 38 g5 h5 39 ♗cb1
♗d6 40 ♗b6 ♖g8 41 ♗c6 ♗e5

42 ♗c4 ♗b8 43 ♖e2 ♖f7 44
♗b7 ♗e7 45 ♗e7 ♗e7 46 f3
ef3 47 gf3 ♗b7 48 f4 ♗b6 49
♖f3 ♗d6 50 ♗e1 ♖e6 51 ♗c3
♗b1 52 ♗d4 ♗f1 53 ♖e4 ♗b1
54 ♗c6 ♗d7 55 ♗a6 h4 56
♗a7 ♖c6 57 ♗h7 ♗h1 58 ♗h6
h3 59 ♗g6 h2 60 ♗h6 ♗d7 61
♗h7 ♖e8 62 ♗e5 ♗c5 63 g6
♗e3 64 ♗h8 ♖e7 65 g7 ♗g1
66 ♗h2 ♗c5 67 ♖f5 ♖f7 68
♗c2 ♗e7 69 ♗c7 ♖e8 70 ♗a7
♗c5 71 ♗b7 ♗e7 72 ♗f6 1:0

Kovacevic - Dolmatov
New York Open 1989

1 ♘f3 e6 2 d4 f5 3 d5 ed5 4
♖d5

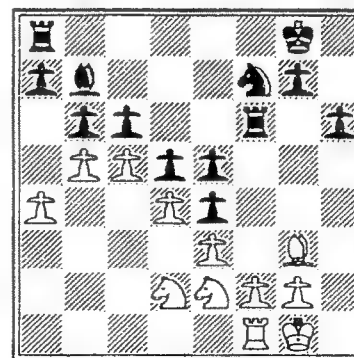


d6 5 c4 ♘f6 6 ♖d2 ♗e7 7 g3
c6 8 ♗g2 0-0 9 0-0 ♘a6 10
♘c3 ♘c5 11 ♖c2 a5 12 b3
♖e8 13 ♗b2 ♖h5 14 e3 ♗d7
15 ♗ad1 ♘g4 16 ♖e2 ♗ae8 17
h3 ♘f6 18 ♗fe1 ♘fe4 19 ♘d2
♖e2 20 ♗e2 ♘d2 21 ♗ed2
♗e6 22 ♗a3 ♗d8 23 h4 ♗fe8
24 ♘e2 ♖f7 25 ♘f4 a4 26

♗c5 dc5 27 ♘e6 ♖e6 28 ba4
♗d2 29 ♗d2 ♗a8 30 ♗b2 ♗a7
31 a5 ♗f6 32 ♗b3 ♗d6 33 a6
♗a6 34 ♗b7 ♗a2 35 ♗h3 ♖e5
36 ♗c7 ♗d6 37 ♗f7 ♖e6 38
♗f8 ♗c2 39 ♗e8 ♖f7 40 ♗c8
g6 41 ♗c7 ♖g8 42 ♗c6 ♗c3
43 ♖f1 ♗b4 44 h5 ♖g7 45 h6
♖h6 46 ♗f5 ♗c4 47 ♖e2 ♗c1
48 ♗d3 c4 49 ♗c4 ♗c4 50
♗c4 g5 51 f4 gf4 52 gf4 ♗d6
53 ♖f3 ♖g7 ½:½

Nogueiras - Yusupov
Rotterdam 1989

1 ♘f3 f5 2 d4 ♘f6 3 ♗g5 e6
4 c4 ♗e7 5 ♘c3 0-0 6 e3 b6
7 ♗d3 ♗b7 8 0-0 ♘c6 9 ♗c1
h6 10 ♗h4 ♘e4 11 ♗e7 ♘e7
12 ♗e4 fe4 13 ♘d2 d5 14 ♖g4
♗f6 15 ♘e2 ♖d6 16 ♖g3 ♖g3
17 hg3 c6 18 b4 ♘f5 19 a4
♘d6 20 c5 ♘f7 21 b5 e5

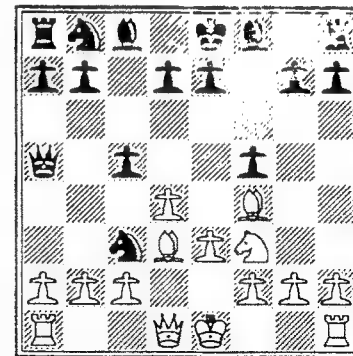


22 ♘b3 ♗b8 23 ♗c2 ♗c8 24
♘c3 ♗d7 25 ♗d1 ♗e6 26 ♗dc1
♗ee8 27 cb6 ab6 28 bc6 ♗c6
29 de5 ♘e5 30 ♘d4 ♗b7 31

♘cb5 ♘c4 32 ♗c3 ♗bc8 33
♗b1 ♗a6 34 ♘a3 ♘d2 35 ♗c8
♗c8 36 ♗b6 ♗c1 37 ♖h2 ♗d3
38 ♗b2 ♘c4 39 ♗b8 ♖h7 40
♘ab5 ♘e5 41 g4 ♘g4 42
♖g3 ♘f6 43 ♘d6 ♗h1 44
♘e6 ♖g6 45 ♘f4 ♖h7 46
♗f8 ♗f1 47 a5 h5 48 ♘f5
♗b5 49 ♗f7 h4 50 ♘h4 ♖g8
51 ♗b7 g5 52 ♘f5 gf4 53
♖f4 ♗c4 54 ♗b6 ♖f7 55 a6
♘d7 56 ♗c6 ♗a1 57 ♘d6 ♖e7
58 ♘c4 dc4 59 ♗c4 ♗a6 60
♗e4 ♖f7 61 g4 ♘c5 62 ♗c4
♗a4 63 ♗a4 ♘a4 64 ♖f5
♘b2 65 f4 ♘c4 66 e4 ♘e3 67
♖g5 ♖e6 68 f5 ♖e5 69 f6
♘g4 ½:½

Nogueiras - Dolmatov
Clermont-Ferrand 1989

1 d4 f5 2 ♘f3 ♘f6 3 ♗g5
♘e4 4 ♗f4 c5 5 c3 ♖b6 f.
♘c3 ♖a5 7 ♗d3 ♘c3

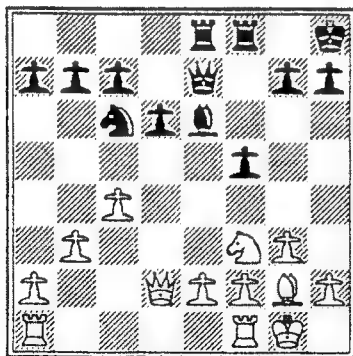


8 ♖d2 d5 9 bc3 c4 10 ♗e2 e6
11 ♘e5 ♗e7 12 0-0 ♘d7 13 g4
♘f6 14 f3 fg4 15 ♘g4 ♗d7 16

e5 h5 17 g3 f8 18 f4
 f6 19 f3 0-0-0 20 f6b1
 a6 21 a4 e8 22 e2 g6
 23 g6 hg6 24 b5 d7 25
 ab1 c6 26 h4 b8 27
 g2 e8 28 e7 e7 29 e4
 f6 30 ed5 ed5 31 d5 d5
 32 d5 f4 33 g3 ef7 34
 f1 d5 35 f4 c8 36 f7
 f7 37 e5 f5 38 e8 c7
 39 e7 c6 40 e8 b6 41
 d8 ½ : ½

Huss - King
Lucerne 1989

1 d4 e6 2 f3 f5 3 g5 e7 4
 e7 e7 5 c3 f6 6 g3 d6
 7 g2 0-0 8 0-0 c6 9 d5
 ed5 10 d5 d5 11 d5 e6
 12 d2 ae8 13 b3 h8 14
 c4



f7 15 fe1 h5 16 d4 d4
 17 d4 f4 18 b7 c5 19 d5
 e2 20 c6 f6 21 g2 f3
 22 h3 e7 23 g4 g6 24 h4
 h5 25 h3 a5 26 ac1 h7
 27 c2 h6 28 cc1 d4 29

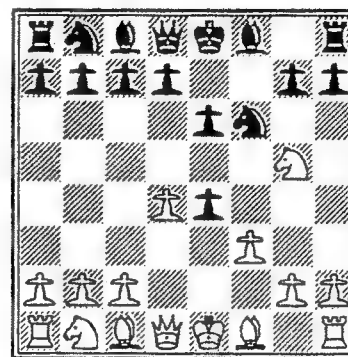
c2 f5 30 cc1 ee5 31
 d7 f7 32 c6 g4 33 g4
 hg4 34 c2 g5 35 h5 h5 36
 d2 f6 37 a3 e7 38 b2
 fe6 39 b4 ab4 40 ab4 c4
 41 e6 e6 42 b5 e1 43
 h2 e2 44 b1 f2 45 g1
 g2 46 h1 g3 47 b6 f2 48
 g2 b3 49 b3 b3 50
 h2 h4 0 : 1

Yusupov - Agdestein
VISA Challenge 1990

1 d4 e6 2 f3 f5 3 d5 f6 4
 de6 c5 5 ed7 bd7 6 e3
 e7 7 bd2 e4 8 e4 fe4
 9 d4 e5 10 b3 d6 11
 d5 g4 12 b5 f8 13 e2
 f6 14 d1 e5 15 d2 g5
 16 g3 h3 17 c3 e7 18
 d4 hd8 19 0-0-0 f8 20
 c4 g6 21 c5 b5 22 b5
 c6 23 c4 d5 24 b7 d7
 25 d6 d6 26 d4 g8 27
 hd1 f5 28 b4 f6 29
 c5 f7 30 c4 h6 31 d5
 cd5 32 d5 e8 33 c3 e6
 34 b5 c8 35 f7 f7 36
 d6 g8 37 a4 h7 38 d5
 g4 39 d4 e7 40 b3 f5
 41 d2 f7 42 b2 f2 43
 f2 f2 44 d2 f7 45 d4
 g6 46 c4 e6 47 c2 b7
 48 a3 a5 49 c3 a7 50
 d2 f5 51 d6 g8 52 d4
 1 : 0

Benjamin - Machulsky
New York Open 1990

1 d4 e6 2 f3 f5 3 e4 fe4 4
 g5 f6 5 f3



c5 6 fe4 cd4 7 d3 c6 8

0-0 d6 9 c3 h6 10 f3 e7 11
 cd4 0-0 12 c3 e5 13 c4
 h7 14 h1 g4 15 e3 c8
 16 de5 de5 17 d5 b4 18 h3
 f3 19 f3 e7 20 c1 c5
 21 c5 c5 22 e6 cd8 23
 d5 d6 24 f6 f6 25 d6
 d6 26 f6 gf6 27 c8 b6 28
 b7 b4 29 c7 g6 30
 c8 g5 31 g3 f5 32 f5
 d2 33 f7 c2 34 h4 h5
 35 g7 e3 36 e6 f2 37
 f7 f7 38 f7 g4 39 h2
 a5 40 f6 b5 41 g6 f3 42
 h5 e4 43 h3 f5 44 g4
 f4 45 f6 g5 46 f3 1 : 0

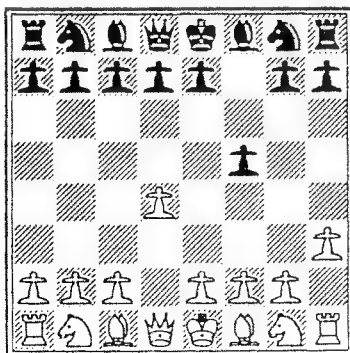
5 Other Irregular Anti-Dutch Systems

Other irregular Anti-Dutch systems

Notice 'systems' as opposed to 'moves'. White can play almost anything reasonable on his second move but I only consider ideas which have some interest.

- A) 2 h3!?
 - B) 2 g4
 - C) 2 ♖d3
 - D) 2 c3
 - E) 2 e3

- A) 2 h3!?

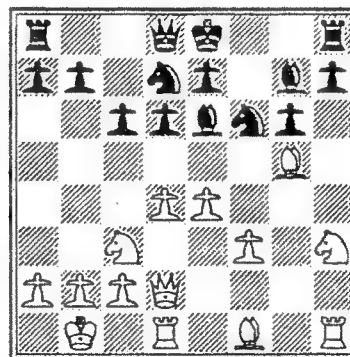


Rather deceptive. White intends to dismantle Black's control of e4 by playing g2 - g4. But the plan is slow and Black can whip up central counter-play.

2 ... d5! comes strongly into consideration. I remember a game Hebden - Elliot, Bradford 1988 which went 3 ♖f4 ♗f6 4 ♗f3 e6 5 e3 ♗d6 and White had next to nothing. Black just kept on challenging the grip on e5 and preparing c7 - c5, e.g. ... ♗bd7, ... ♖e7, ... b6 etc.

On top of this 2 ... d5 3 g4 is now unattractive, e.g. 3 ... fg4! 4 hg4 ♗g4 5 ♗h3 ♗h3 6 ♗h3 ♗c6! ♠ ... ♖d7, ... 0-0-0 and if Black doesn't wish to enter this murky line he can play 3 ... ♗f6, e.g. 4 gf5? ♗f5+ or 4

g5 ♗e4!
 2 ... g6!?
 3 g4 fg4?!
 3 ... d6 4 g5 ♗e4 5 ♗f4 e5!? 6 de5 de5 7 ♖d8 ♗d8 8 ♗e5 ♗g5 9 ♗c3 ♗c6 10 0-0-0 ♗d7 11 ♗h2± Partos.
 3 ... d5!
 4 hg4 ♗g4
 5 e4 d6
 6 ♗g5 g6
 7 f3 ♗f6
 ♜ ♗c3 c6
 9 ♖d2 ♗e6
 10 0-0-0 ♗bd7
 11 ♖b1 ♗g7
 12 ♗h3±



Korchnoi - Kanel, Biel 1979. Despite being a pawn down White has more space and significant attacking chances. But 2 h3 has not been repeated probably because of 2 ... d5 or 3 ... d5!

- B) 2 g4!?

Contact the homicide department. Black must engage in self defence.

- 2 ... fg4!

If Black declines, the idea has already succeeded, e.g. 2 ... d5 3 g5! stopping the knight from coming out and 2 ... d6 3 gf5 ♗f5 4 ♗g2 c6 5 e4 ♗g6 6 ♗e2± Bellin. A kind of Dutch - Grob.

- 3 h3

3 e4 e5!; 3 ♗g5 ♗f6! 4 ♗c3 d5 5 ♖d3 c6! 6 0-0-0 g6 7 e4 ♗e4 8 ♗e4 de4 9 ♖e4 ♖d5! Bellin.

- 3 ... d5!

- 3 ... gh3 4 e4!±±

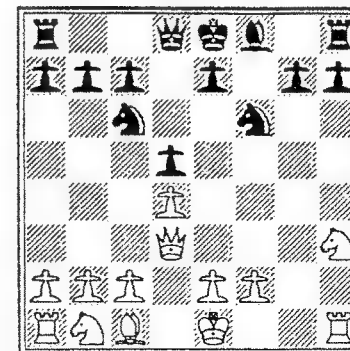
- 4 hg4 ♗g4

- 5 ♖d3 ♗f6

5 ... g6 6 ♖h7 ♖h7 7 ♖g6 ♖f7 8 ♖g4 ♗f6 (8 ... ♗h6 9 ♖h5) 9 ♖g6± ♠ ♗f3, ♗h3 P. Schmidt, *Deutsche Schachzeitung* 1934(!)

- 6 ♗h3 ♗h3

- 7 ♗h3 ♗c6



Thus gives Schwarz in his 1964 *Hollandisch* later repeated by Bellin and the claim is that Black should be able to consolidate.

We can analyse a little further, e.g.

i) 8 Δ g5! (Δ h7) 8 ... ♙ d6! (Δ 9 Δ h7 0-0-0) 9 Δ c3 a6 and its not easy to see a good move for White given that Black is about to play e7 - e5, for instance 10 Δ h7 0-0-0 11 ♖ h3 ♖ h7 12 ♖ h7 Δ h7 13 ♙ h7 Δ d4 \mp

ii) 8 ♙ f4 (Δ 9 Δ g5) 8 ... ♙ d7 9 Δ g5 ♙ g4! 10 e3 Δ e4! 11 Δ e4 de4 12 ♙ e4 ∞

iii) 8 Δ f4 ♙ d7 Δ ... 0-0-0 \mp

I wouldn't like to definitely say what's going on in the diagrammed position. With the threat of Δ g5 everpresent White will always have some chances.

Perhaps a real man would like to try it out.

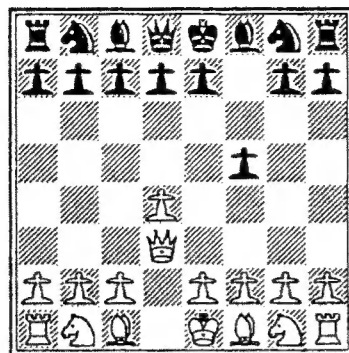
C) 2 ♙ d3

see following diagram

Alapin's idea.

2 ... d5!

Cutting the thought of 3 e4 right out. Others allow this freeing move or the



hackish 3 g4 although even this might be possible, e.g. 2 ... d6 3 g4 fg4 4 h3 g3 5 fg3 Δ f6 6 ♙ g2 (better was 6 e4) 6 ... Δ c6 7 e4 Peicheva - Al. Karpov USSR 1989 and now best is 7 ... e5 with an unclear position.

3 ♙ f4

3 g4!? fg4 4 h3.

3 ... e6

4 Δ f3

4 ♙ g3 Δ a6 5 e3 c6 6 ♙ a6 ♙ a5 \mp

4 ... Δ f6

5 e3 ♙ d6

6 ♙ e2

6 c4 c6 7 Δ c3!

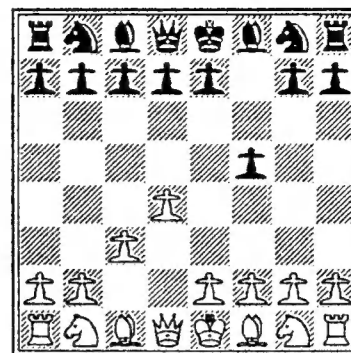
6 ... 0-0

7 Δ e5 c5

8 c3 Δ c6

Kmoch - Alekhine, Semmering 1926. Alekhine outplayed his opponent from this tedious position and a good thing too.

D) 2 c3

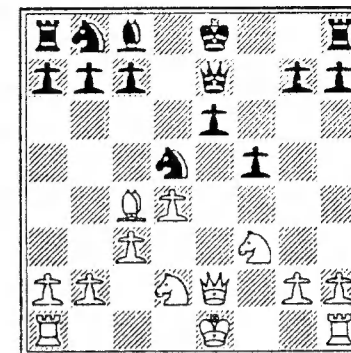


White makes no attempt to disrupt Black's formation. There are two easy routes to equality:

i) 2 ... g6 3 ♙ g5 ♙ g7 4 e3 Δ f6 5 Δ d2 0-0 6 ♙ c4 d5 7 ♙ f6 ♙ f6 8 ♙ d3 e5= Bohm - Matulovic, Le Havre 1977.

ii) 2 ... Δ f6 3 ♙ g5 g6 4 ♙ f6 ef6 5 e3 d5 6 h4 h5 7 Δ h3 ♙ d6 8 g3 c6 9 Δ f4 ♙ f7 10 Δ d2 Δ d7 11 ♙ d3 Δ f8= Bohm - Timman, Wijk aan Zee 1975.

As a diversion examine Speelman - Malaniuk, European Club Ch. 1988, e.g. 1 d4 f5 2 c3 Δ f6 3 ♙ g5 e6 4 Δ d2 d5 5 e4!? de4 6 f3!? ef3 7 Δ gf3 ♙ e7 8 ♙ c4 Δ d5 9 ♙ e7 ♙ e7 10 ♙ e2



Quite what sort of mood Speelman was in that day is difficult to contemplate. Black seems to be a pawn up for very little compensation although the game was shortly drawn.

E) 2 e3

Come out and fight you lily livered scoundrel!

Not quite.

White has chosen a quiet formation which should, with best play, lead to a balanced middle-game.

Instead of any single line of play, I append an illustrative game which shows what happens if White plays too passively.

Illustrative games

Speelman - Malaniuk

European Club Ch. 1989

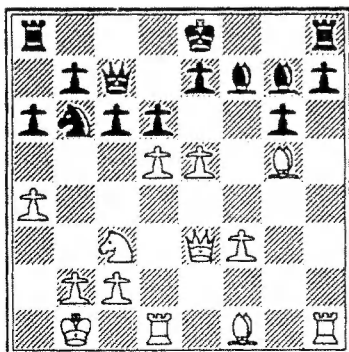
1 d4 f5 2 c3 ♘f6 3 ♙g5 e6 4
 ♘d2 d5 5 e4 de4 6 f3 ef3 7
 ♘gf3 ♙e7 8 ♙c4 ♘d5 9 ♙e7
 ♙e7 10 ♙e2 ♘d7 11 0-0
 ♘7b6 12 ♙b3 0-0 13 ♘e5
 ♙d7 14 ♘d7 ♙d7 15 ♘f3
 ♙ae8 16 ♙ae1 c6 17 ♘e5 ♙d8
 18 ♙f3 ♘d7 19 ♘d3 ♙f6 20
 ♙f2 ♘f8 21 ♙fe2 ♙d6 22 ♙e5
 ♙e7 23 ♙d5 ½ : ½

Korchnoi - Kanel

Biel 1979

1 d4 f5 2 h3 ♖f6 3 g4 fg4 4
hg4 ♗g4 5 e4 d6 6 ♗g5 g6 7
f3 ♖f6 8 ♖c3 c6 9 ♖d2 ♗e6
10 0-0-0 ♖bd7 11 ♖b1 ♗g7
12 ♖h3 ♖h5 13 ♖f4 ♖f4 14
♖f4 ♖b6 15 ♖d2 ♖c7 16 ♖e3
♖b6?!




Better is 16 ... c5 Δ 17
 16 d5 Qd5 18 cd5 0-0-0.
 17 d5 Qf7 18 a4 a6 19 e5

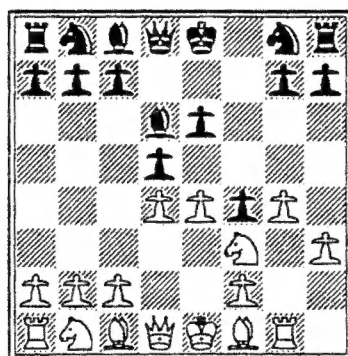


♖e5 20 f4 ♗g7 21 dc6 bc6 22
 ♗g2 ♕c8 23 ♕e4 ♜f8 24
 ♗h6 ♜b8 25 ♜c3 ♜g8 26
 ♕g5 ♗h6 27 ♜h6 ♜g7 28
 ♕h7 ♜g8 29 ♜h3 ♜b7 30
 ♕f6 ♜f8 31 ♜h8 ♗g8 32 ♕d7
 ♜f7 33 ♕b8 ♜b8 34 ♗c6
 ♕b6 35 ♜e1 ♜f6 36 ♜h4 g5
 37 ♜g5 1:0

Nemet - Vaisner

Suhr 1990

1 d4 e6 2 f3 f5 3 h3 d5 4
g4 d6 5 g1 f4 6 e4



fe3 7 Qe3 Qd7 8 c4 c6 9 Qc3
We7 10 Wc2 Qgf6 11 0-0-0
a6 12 cd5 cd5 13 Qd3 b5 14
g5 Qh5 15 Qh7 Qf8 16 Qg6
Qg6 17 Wg6 Wf7 18 Wf7 Wf7
19 Qe2 g6 20 Wb1 Qd7 21
Qcl b4 22 Qd3 Qb5 23 Qfe5
Wg7 24 Wcl Wac8 25 b3 Qd3
26 Qd3 Wf7 27 Wc8 Wc8 28
Wcl Wcl 29 Wcl Qg7 30 Qe5
Qe5 31 de5 Qf5 32 Wd2 Qe7

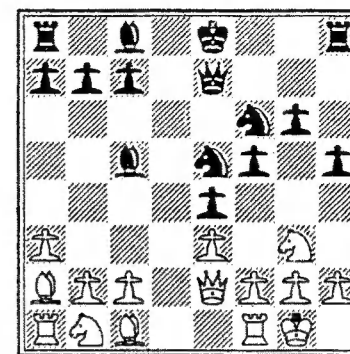
33 ♠c5 ♠c6 34 f4 ♠g7 35 ♠d3 ♠f7 36 a3 ba3 37 ♠a3 ♠e8 38 ♠c5 ♠f7 39 ♠c3 ♠e8 40 ♠b2 ♠f7 41 ♠a3 ♠e8 42 ♠a4 ♠f7 43 b4 ♠e8 44 h4 ♠f7 45 b5 ab5 46 ♠b5 ♠e7 47 ♠e7 ♠e7 48 ♠c5 ♠f8 49 ♠d4 ♠f7 50 ♠e3 ♠g7 51 ♠f3 ♠f7 52 ♠g4 ♠f8 53. h5 gh5 54 ♠h5 ♠g7 55 ♠h4 ♠f7 56 ♠g4 ♠g6 57 ♠f3 ♠f7 58 ♠e3 ♠g6 59 ♠d4 ♠f5 60 ♠d3 ♠g6 61 ♠e3 ♠g7 62 ♠f2 ♠g6 63 ♠g3 ♠g7 64 ♠h3 ♠f7 65 ♠h4 ♠g7 66 ♠h5 ♠f7 67 g6 ♠f8 68 ♠h6 1 : 0

Tolush - Alexander

Hastings 1953/54

1 d4 f5 2 e3 d6 3 Qd3 Qf6 4
Qe2 e5 5 de5 de5 6 0-0 Qc5

7 ♖g3 g6 8 ♙c4 ♔e7 9 ♚d3
 ♙c6 10 a3 e4 11 ♚e2 ♙e5 12
 ♙a2 h5!



13 b4 Qd6 14 f4 ef3 15 gf3
h4 16 Qh1 g5 17 Qd2 Bg7 18
Qb2 g4 19 f4 Qf3 20 Bg2 h3
21 Bf2 Qd2 22 Bd2 Qe4 23
Bg1 Bb2 24 Bd5 Bf6 25 Qb3
c6 26 Bd3 Qe6 27 Qe6 Be6
0 : 1

Index of Variations

Chapter 1) 2 ♖c3 11

- A) 2 ... ♗f6 11
 B) 2 ... d5 23

Chapter 2) 2 ♕g5 43

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 B) 2 ... g6 46
 C) 2 ... h6 49
 D) 2 ... c5 and 2 ... h6 3 ♕h4 c5 52
 E) 2 ... c6 55
 F) Others 56

Chapter 3) Staunton Gambit:

2 e4 f6 63

(2 ... d6) 63

3 f3 64

3 ♗d2 64

3 ♗c3 ♗f6 64

- A) 4 g4 65
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